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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,530—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

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Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th July	CALEDONIA...	7558	.....	.....
15th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MONGOLIA	9305
22nd ,,	ARCADIA.....	6603	.....	.....
29th ,,	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7293	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10513
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6084	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Portsmouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6 630	Etienne.....	13th July 1905.
KARRA.....	4,253	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA.....	5,876	Schmitz.....	7th Sept. 1905.

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,919	Boyer	22nd July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,6 5	Verron.....	19th Aug. ,,

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DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

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FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich.....	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th ,, ,,
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich...	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto ...	5,893	27th July.

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S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on TUESDAY 11th July, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 6th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 4th July, 1905.

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Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool. 1905	Due at Port Said about. 1905	Due Bombay about. 1905	Leave Bombay. 1905
B	Merton Hall	4331	*Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd Jn.	6th July.	11thJul.
B	Aston Hall.	3937	*M'Fee	24th ,,	7th July	21st ,,	28th ,,
B	City of Edinburgh.	3255	*Whish	3thJuly.	20th ,,	3rdAug.	8thAug.
B	Branksome Hall	4500	* Hood	18th ,,	30th ,,	13th ,,	18th ,,

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,— Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin, Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED A NATIVE PAINTER to go to British Central Africa and work there in a Railway Department. Persons experienced in the work of painting Railway Carriages, &c., and possessing testimonials need only apply. Write to Box No. 3539J., Advt., Dept., ' Bombay Gazette."

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 19 PACKAGES GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th Inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Unclaimed Warehouse, Victoria Docks, on account of the concerned, the following 19 packages damaged by fire and water—

DCO 4890	1 and 3—2 cases glycerine and essence vinegar.
DCO	9 and 12—2 cases Seigel's syrup.
CWW HBS 758	1—1 case rubber tyres.
& Co D	2—1 case porcelainware.
AMY D 210	1, 7, 9, 10—4 cases porcel ainware.
DCO	10—1 case medicines.
CWW 2055	1—1 case medicines,
BB & Co D 61 3393	15—1 case comforters.
D 62 3518 773	15—1 case comforters.
JD C 859	5833 or nil 5847 5850 51 4 cases worsted socks.
D 3883	1 case worsted socks.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 9th Inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim Road, near Jamble Tank the Valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table chairs, sideboard, marble top table, drawing room Suit and sofas chairs, bedsteads, almira, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards almost new ebonised cottage piano by Rose Benjo by Rose Violin glassware crockery-ware platedware lamps etc., the property of A Roberts Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions to offer for sale by Public Auction on the premises at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th of July, 1905, subject to reserve prices and to the conditions of sale mentioned below the valuable freehold property, comprising 12,115 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Lane, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as the Old Secretariat, formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and purchased by him in 1888 from Government, consisting of the following 5 buildings and vacant land :—

1.—Sirdar's Palace, at the corner of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane and fronting Apollo street,
2.—A piece of vacant land measuring 1,954 square yards or thereabouts, having a front to Bruce Lane.
3.—Kadar Makan, at the corner of Tamarind Lane and Bruce Lane and fronting Tamarind Lane.
4.—Jaba Mahal, fronting Tamarind Lane.
5—A piece of vacant land measuring 911 square yards or thereabouts.
6.—Sham's Manzil fronting Hummum Street.
7.—Karnal Castle (Old Secretariat Building) at the corner of Apollo Street and Hummum Street and fronting Apollo Street.

The property will be in the first instance put up in one lot, and if not so sold it will be subsequently put up in seven lots as mentioned above.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Auctioneers and from Messrs Little and Co Solicitors Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Bombay, and Messrs, Crawford Brown and Co Solicitors, 30 Esplanade Road, Bombay, where a plan of the property can be seen,

Orders to view can be obtained from Messrs, Crawford Brown and Co, Bombay, Solicitors, to Sirdar Syed Ali Khan.

P S—This notice supersedes the previous notice relating to the sale of this property.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th July, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
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1 Grey Arab quiet in harness.
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BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th July, 1905.

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RESERVE FUND................	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............	£800,000

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

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Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco.
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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND................£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

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Lahore,	Bombay.	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras.	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£532,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS........................	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms ;—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Buckle's Household Account Book..	1	0
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" BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	7-8
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Diabetes

Follows Kidney Disease, which began with a "Backache 16 years ago. Patient Cured to STAY Cured

135, Coronation Buildings, South Lambeth, London, S.

"Gentlemen,—You will always have my gratitude for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have done me. For 16 years I was a martyr to kidney disease, and at last it developed into diabetes. The first sign of my illness had been a dull pain in my back, and before long I was troubled also with dizziness, headaches, dimness of sight, and weakness. I kept getting worse and began to think there was no hope of my getting better.

"It was not until recent years that I had any sign of diabetes, but then I began to be troubled with an excessive thirst and hunger, and I passed large quantities of very pale urine. The food I ate arose starchy and clammy in my mouth, and I felt sick and ill in every way. I was drowsy and languid from morning to night, and I did not get refreshing sleep.



Mr. G. Carter.
(From a Photo.)

"During the years I suffered I was scarcely ever off treatment by doctors, or in hospitals, but I never obtained any permanent relief. I was not surprised, therefore, at the first box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills doing me little if any good, and I determined to give the medicine a fair trial before I despaired, for I had been given some hope by the hearty statements I had read in the papers, by others who had been cured.

"After the second box of Doan's Pills, I certainly felt a little easier, and the thirst was allayed. I persevered with the medicine, and gradually it drove away the aching from my back, I slept better at nigths, and felt better all day, and the urinary troubles stopped.

"That was 12 months ago, yet from that day to this I have remained in the best of health, and have not suffered from the old symptoms of diabetes or kidney disease. I do not think any medicine could have more reason for being proud than your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have for curing me of a disease which has always been looked upon by the medical profession as incurable.

"Believe me to be, yours gratefully,
"(Signed) G. CARTER."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free, on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI

BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM, Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

☞ Send for opinion on the Book.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each,

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

ACORIDINE

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

EXPERIENCE SPEAKS THUS:

I have derived much benefit by the use of your Acoridine, please send me two more bottles.
MRS. B.

My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of your Acoridine.
D. D. A.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

ENGINEERING IN INDIA AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE "Times," in its Engineering Supplement, says:—For some years past those concerned with the native engineering and metallurgical industries of India have been dissatisfied with their share of Indian Government business, and various representations on the subject have been made, with the result that concessions were granted at different times. These, however do not appear to have been deemed sufficient; in any case they have proved a mere prelude to a demand rather hinted at than actually suggested, the satisfaction of which would have a most important bearing on the industries of this country. The Engineering and Iron Trades Association set out in paragraph 9 of a letter recently addressed to the Secretary of State for India:—

"The advantages to India of an expansion of her industries are so obvious, that it is not necessary to dwell upon them. If the manufacture of steel and iron received due encouragement, there are all the possibilities here of making India a great manufacturing country. All new countries have found it necessary to foster and encourage their iron industry, as for instance, America, Australia, and Canada. The committee would be quite prepared to place facts before you at a convenient opportunity in proof of the statements made in the present representation, but they refrain from unduly lengthening the present letter."

There is perhaps less of immediate interest in this highly speculative postulate than in the grievance assumed by the Engineering and Iron Trades Association, to the effect that Indian manufacturers are utilised mainly for emergency business, practically the whole of the more important contracts being sent for execution to this country. In this connection, the plea is made for an extention of the area of local purchase. The Association suggests, for instance, that all road bridges of 100 feet span and under should be ordered locally, provided that the price of the same does not exceed that of similar imported work, and that the quality is equal. It is pointed out that rolling stock is now succesfully made by various firms in India and that, of the many thousands of vehicles which are ordered annually, a certain number, say up to 5,000 might be reserved for local construction, instead of the few hundreds for which orders are now, as it is complained, doled out at rare intervals. It is stated that a number of engineering firms now exist with works fully equipped with the latest machinery, capable of manufacturing all classes of constructional work, building, roofing, bridges, pumping machinery, rolling stock, trollies, dredgers, railway signalling appliances, and many other articles. The difficulty, so far as can be judged, in connection with local supply of engineering plant in India is that the material generally available has not been equal to State requirements.

[SHIPP]ING IN[TEL]LIGENCE.

THE steamer Kaffir, 1724 tons, Captain H G Roberts, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from London via Seychelles, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer [...] 1126 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday [...] Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 3rd July, should be regarded as a full weather working day for steamers in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.
H M S Bedbreast...Lt Comdr H C Somerville ...Royal Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Hewett ......Crine...R I M
R I M S Canning......Comdr A J Marshall......R I Marine
R I M S Investigator.Comdr H M Heming...Surveyl Steamer
R I M S Elphinston...Lt Comdr A S Balfour......R I Marine
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ......Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 4.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
India ......2591 Forbes ......M M & Co
Eden (bque)......414 Souton ......The Captain
Sirdhana......2074 Robinson......M M & Co
Itria ......3420 Tice ......M Nackenzie & Co
Augustus ......3071 Bockholt ......Bombay Co
Malta ......3900 Peters......11,7 P & O Co
Pekin......2523 Cocke ......P & Co
Tonawanda......2182 Brown......Standard Oil & Co
Aynthia......694 Curtis......F F Campbell & Co
Grantly Hall......2585 Jones......K N & Co
Rein......726 Olsen......F F C & Co
Burrsfield......2614......Mackenzie......Bombay Co
Nuddea......1944......Dowing......M M & Co
Nubia......3351......Tait......W & A Graham & Co
Bemi......1899 Guy ......Shaw Wallace & Co
Itola......3402 Hartley ......M M & Co
Flamings ... 2150 ......Duneckley......Cory Bros
Ras Bera ......2560......Morris ......T M & Co
Bengal......2751 Phillips ......P & O Co
Jumna......1940 Fenwick......M M & Co
Stephanotis......2584 Horne......W & A Graham & Co
Kaffir......1724 Roberts......W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destinations. Date. Agents.
A Clan Alpine ......2285 Green ...L'pool...15-7...F Muir & Co
B Clan Lindsay ...2499...Mcmahon ...Havre...... 5-7 F M & Co
C & R City of Vienna 2717 Morrison, L'pool 6-7 K Nixon & Co
D&E Dido ......3127 Pickering...Hull via K'chi...8-7 F M & Co
F Gorjistan ...2800 Saunders......K'col...5-7...E Latham & Co
G Ahmadi......1640 Crooks ...R S ports...10-7 B & P S N Co
H Putiala......1929 Willsher......Zanzibar...5-7 M M & Co
K Amaryllis......2587 Lash...Amsterdam... 6'7 J M'intosh & Co
N York Castle ... 3466 Cowie ...Baltimore...13-7 R A Willis
O Bundesrath ...1326 Tepe ..... Zangibar......6-7...A Strandeo
P Boscombe......2433 Wisnom ....Antwerp ......11-7 J M'tosh
Q Wharfedale......1881 Newton......Antiverp......6-7 M M & Co
R A Willis

P. D. H. W.
Puri......643 Ahamed ......Janjira...3-7 Shpd & Co
Courland......760 Ebrahim......M Goa ......6-7 Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.
Safari......1432 Uirich...Aden....10-7 C Dinshaw & Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Bohemia 2060 Haup L'pool ...12-7...W & A Graham & Co
3 Lanndale......2515 Gray......15-7 M M & Co
4 Lama...... 948 Williams......Busreh......6-7 M M & Co
6 Havraise...... 3549 Castan......D'kirk......8-7 J M & Co
9 Rajah......3634 Bullock ......Calcutta......4-7 T M & Co
10&11 Lowenburg......3664 Luhde ...K'chi......5-7 Glade & Co
12 Caledonia......3529 Tocque ......London ......3-7 P & Co
15 Madura......2273......Bamber...Busreh...4-7 M M & Co
15 Bangoora......2197 Abbotts ......M M & Co
16 Linga...... 943 Rickford ......K'chi...7-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Kaffir s......	Roberts	L'con via Seychelles
4	Vauxhall s......	......	Akyab

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Madura s......	Bamber	Persian Gulf
4	Ula s......	Livingstone...	Calcutta, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left Karachi on the evening of the 3rd instant, and is due here on the evening of the 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—29 bales aloe fibre D R Choksi; 48 bales wool Ti Chimondas 400 bales cotton and 620 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 25 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co; 10 bales wool R Ramgopal; 60 bales wool J Kara

Clan Alpine s—43 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—2852 cwt linseed 6000 cwt teelseed 679 cwt ground nuts 112 bales cotton 10000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Clan Alpine s—1003 cwt linseed J Fachiri

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—14 bales hemp D M Doongajee 42 cwt condements M M Poonjiajee and Co; 20 bales hemp A Branwell and Co; 105 cwt mother of pearl shell M Mahomed and Co; 75 cwt deer horns K B Sojan; 4 bales sowree cotton Nusserwanjee Bros; and Co; 44 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon and Co; 18 bales hides and skins and 18 bales carpets W and A Graham and Co; 2420 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 34 cwt mother of pearl shell M J Joomabhoy and Co; 200 cwt gum G Sojpal, 20 cwt imitation ghee and 20 cwt dry fish F R Hill and Co; 65 cwt cuttle fish M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR HULL.

Langdale s—2580 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 4000 cottonseed K B Sajun

Dido s—16000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Amaryllis s—5000 cwt linseed Wagjee Becher 4000 cwt linseed E D Sasscon and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—2 cases carpets and 10 cases wooden and brasswares F P Bhumgara

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Lindsay s—200 bales cotton and 12174 cwt linsaed Ralli Bros; 6000 cwt wheat N Khairaz and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Lindsay s—570 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Boscombe s—440 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 550 bales cotton Glade and Co; 616 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt wheat D Nanjee and Co; 380 bales cotton fly and waste and 220 bales hemp C Naranji.

Wharfedale s—346 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt castorseed N Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lowenburg s 440 bales cotton Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton A Blaschi N and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 234 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2001 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 50 cwt olibanum P Jethabhy 500 cwt weedseed A H A Carim and Co; 1202 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Becher; 300 cwt fennugree Volkart Bros

FOR BREMEN.

Lowenburg s—228 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—700 bales twist N J Abraham 2900 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged.........	68,565	6	6
Chairman of the School Board Broach and Teachers and pupils of the Municipal Primary School, Broach.	100	0	0
Employees of the Swadeshi Mills Coy. Coorla, through Pirojsha Jamsetji Engineer......	32	0	0
Dr. R. N. Bam......	5	0	0
Pirojsha B. Avasia	25	0	0
Secretary, Dhulia Municipality	12	0	0
Total	68,740	6	6

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri......	1	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada......	1		19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total......	4	5	77
Total plague deaths to date...	208,126	240,359	
Same date last year	4	4	67

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 3.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ...... £90 7/16 = + 3/8
3 do. Rentes ...... £92 1/4 = + 1/2
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan...... £105 1/4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ...... £85 3/4 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ...... 27 1/16 = + 3/16
2 months hence ...... 27 = + 3/16
Spot in New York...... 58 3/4 = + 3/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ...... 25·14 1/2 = − 1/2
Berlin „ ...... 20·47 = unchanged
New York Demand ...... 4·87 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England...... 2 1/2 per cent = do
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 1 7/8 per cent = − 3/8
3 „ „ ...... 2 per cent = − 1/8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ...... 2 1/8 per cent = − 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills...... 2 1/2 per cent = − 1/8

INTEREST—
Day to day loans...... 1 per cent = − 1/4
7 day market loans...... 1 1/2 per cent = − 1/8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 3 J J value firm

WHEAT—
Afloat for U K 2,960,000
Red Karachi 30 1/4 J J sellers, steady.

RAPESEED—Dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 J A, done easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3/4

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Australien

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 5·38 = −·07. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 1-2 = plus 1-4. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 12,000 bales. Futures closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
5·17 −·14	5·17 −·14	5·17 −·14
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·17 −·14	5·17 −·14	5·17 −·14
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar**	**Mar.-Apl**
5·17 −·14	5·18 −·14	5·19 −·13

Receipts at the Ports...... 7,000 bales
Do last year ...... 1,190 do
Exports to Great Britain ...... nil
Do do Continent ...... 2,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ...... 10·80 = + ·20
Futures, month of July ...... 10·41 = + ·28 a
Do do. Dec ...... 10·60 = + ·15 b

a Advanced owing to bullish Government report.
b Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ...... 10 3/8 = + 5/8
Futures, month of Sept ...... 10·59 = + 24
Do. do. Dec ...... 10·51 = + 24
Tone at close...... steady

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

The Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton states is 77 per cent.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 3rd July 1905:—

Cotton......	7,310 bales.
Wheat......	16,435 cwts.
Linseed......	3,357 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard......	1,456 do
Gingellyseed	4 do
Poppyseed	1,751 do
Groundnuts......	281 do
Castorseed	3,711 do
Rice	10,403 do
Myrabollams	1,066 do
Cottonseed	992 do
Mowraseed......	2,987 do
Gram......	4,056 do
Joowar	3,6 2 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs 307920.
Ex s s Jumna from Colombo
Cold bullion Rs 604898.
Ex s s Bengal from Sydney

BOMBAY, JULY 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 169 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 133
Shanghai 30 do. ... 191
Japan 30 do. ... 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 98'10
1st Settlement 1st August ... 98'7

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 14th April 5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th April 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th June 5 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—Tone quiet but steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready ...	7	2	6
Forward ...	7	8	6

RAPESEED.—Tone dull little doing.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	15	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7	0	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.
Ready ... 7 9 0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.
Ready ... 31 0 0

WHEAT—Tone quiet but steady
Delhi White... ... 4 11 6 per cwt
Pissy White 8520 ... 4 11 6 do
Nagpore Kutti 29 per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—. strong
Estimated sales...... 8,000
Imports 12,000

July-Aug	Aug.-Sept	Sept-Oct.
5·71 +·54	5·71 +·54	5·71 +·54
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov-Dec.**	**Dec-Jan.**
5·71 +·54	5·71 +·54	5·71 +·54
Jan-Feb.	**Feb-March.**	**Mch.-Apl.**
5·71 +·54	5·72 +·54	5·73 +·51

COTTON.—The big jump in prices following the publication of the Bureau report has somewhat checked, the enquiry in our local market. A fair business has, however, been done at Colaba, at higher rates. The "Sutta" market is very firm, and the following are the closing quotations:—

Benga's F. G. 25 January 1906 Rs. 198.
Broach M. G. Good 25 March 1906 Rs. 254.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. term) ... ... 181 176 ...
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) ... ... 197 187 ...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ... ... 196 186 ...
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G. ... 203 195 ...
Khandeish, (M.-G.) 193 187
Julgaum (M.-G.) 195 189
Khundwa (M. G.) 197 190
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) }
Karanja do. (M.-G) } 205 197 ..
Akola do. (M. G.) }
Comra good staple (M.-G ...) ... ...
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.) ... 207 200 ...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ... ... 215 207 ...
Broach (M.-G.) ... ... 232 221 ...
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ... ... 206 198 ...
Do (H.-G.) 203 195 187
F.G.F.
Dharwar (S.-G.)... ... ... 230 224
Westerns 208 202

25th July

BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half year, including the amount brought forward from the previous half year, amount to Rs. 22,55,934-9-6, which have been disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, Rs. 10,00,000, bonus at 1 per cent. Rs. 200,000, transferred to reserve fund Rs. 400,000, transferred to pension fund Rs. 100,000, carried forward to next half year Rs. 5,55,934-9-6, total Rs. 22,55,934-9-6.

PRELIMINARY FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP.

The estimated area in Assam under jute (36,590 acres) is slightly less than that estimated for 1903 and considerably exceeds the estimate (29,700 acres) for 1904, which was an unfavourable season. Early rain, says the Department of Land Records and Agriculture interferred with sowing in most parts of Sylhet, but in Goalpara and the Garo hills district the prospects of the crop are good, in spite of slight local damage due to hail in the Garo Hills, and although heavy rainfall in Goalpara to some extent retarded growth. No exact figures showing the area under jute are available. The estimates given indicate an outturn of 46 per cent. on the normal, taking area and expected outturn together. The crop, therefore, is estimated to yield 412,400 maunds or nearly 82,500 bales.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SHORTER—REEVES—June 21, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev W C Granville Sharp, Chaplain, Alfred Edward Shorter, to Ethel Reeves.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 28m. Sun sets 6h. 41m. High water, 0-30m. 1-20a. Low water, 6-25a., 7-25a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p.m.
Association Football, Government Telegraph vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 4-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p.m.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above orphanage:—In memory of the deceased Sheth Nainsee Narayanjee through Sheth Vithaldas Nainsee, Rs. 25-4-0; Acharyaswami Radhkadasji Revadasji, Rs. 10-0-0; Sheth Valabbji Hansraj—a present of mangoes and buns, Rs. 37-6-6; Sheth Dharamsi Trikamji Bhansali, Rs. 25-0-0; Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, Rs. 25-0-0; Sheth Mooji Harji Bhansali, Rs. 6-0-0.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.—Damoder Canji a commission agent in the Mungaldas Cloth Market, has reported to the police that on the 3rd instant, at about noon he entrusted his servant with Rs. 1,725 in currency notes with instructions to pay the amount to a firm in the Fort. As the servant did not return until 5 p.m., the master made inquiries and ascertained that the money had not been paid to the firm, and that the servant had disappeared from Bombay. The servant had been in the employ of the complainant for four days only.

A MIDNIGHT VISITOR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Brewin charged Bhow Appa, a Hindu having a record of four previous convictions against him, with trespassing into a bungalow with intent to commit theft. The evidence showed that on Sunday last, the accused entered a bungalow on Haines Road and was concealing himself on the verandah, when a servant who had been sleeping there woke up and arrested him. The accused pleaded intoxication. Being an old offender he was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of three years after his release from jail.

A FINANCIAL DISPUTE.

FATHER-IN-LAW AND SON-IN-LAW AT VARIANCE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia, against Rustomjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla, and another suit brought by the same plaintiff against the same defendant.

His lordship said these two suits had been heard together by consent though the plaintiff was at first anxious that one of them should be dismissed. But on its being pointed out that, under rule 125 of the Rules and Forms, the dismissal of that suit would not dispose of the defendant's counter-claim, it was agreed that both suits should be heard and determined together. That course was otherwise desirable since both suits were concerned virtually with the same matters, which needed complete investigation before a final decision could be safely arrived at. The suits dealt with an unfortunate financial dispute between, the plaintiff, a Parsee money-lender, and his son-in-law, the defendant; and the history of the transactions revealed a long series of alternate settlements and ruptures. The matters involved were exclusively matters of fact. The plaintiff made advances on the security of immovable property. In 1889 he took his son-in-law, the defendant, into a kind of partnership, that is to say the defendant contributed such funds as he could to the loans made by the plaintiff under an arrangement whereby the defendant was to receive a proportionate share of the profits realised by the advances. In 1894 a large advance was made to Vithaldas Ramdat who then enjoyed considerable credit in the market, and from whom a merely equitable mortgage was taken as security. Subsequently however, Vithaldas's position became insecure, and in 1897 a legal and registered mortgage was taken from him in the name of his nephew Girdhar. But this proceeding exposed the plaintiff to a good deal of litigation on the part of other persons claiming interests in the mortgaged properties; and the relations between the plaintiff and the defendant began to lose something of their former cordiality, the defendant contending that he was not liable in respect of the risk of the legal mortgage. In 1892 defendant demanded accounts of the plaintiff, and was dissatisfied with the accounts rendered. Eventually the matters in dispute were referred to the sole arbitration of Mr. Kharegat, who was specially versed in accounts. Disputes extended, and a suit was filed in the High Court. The litigation which ensued was, his lordship said, unfortunate not only because the parties were nearly related and had made repeated attempts at settlement but also and chiefly because even now they were separated, not so much by any acute divergence upon matters of fact as by unhappy suspicions of each other's good faith and probity. His lordship went into the evidence and the correspondence at considerable length and having dealt with all the points which had been discussed, his lordship said that, on the two questions into which issues were resolved at an early period of the hearing, his findings were—(1) that the February consent order was not liable to rescision at the plaintiff's suit, and (2) that that order included and kept alive the consent order of the 8th February. But though his lordship thus found that this suit, 346, must fail, he desired to put it on record that the evidence had disclosed nothing which reflected unfavourably on the actual plaintiff, Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia, and his lordship had no reason to doubt that he was a perfectly honest and honourable man. Suit 346 was dismissed, and the plaintiff must bear all costs of it. As regards the other suit, 864 of 1904, that also was dismissed without opposition, and no order was now desired upon the defendant's counter-claim.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Criminal Sessions yesterday, and the following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

A DARING BURGLAR.

Ganu Sonu, aged 60, was tried on charges of committing house-breaking by night on 8th April in the residence of Mr. J. W. Newsome, manager of the Bombay Woollen Mills, in Mahim Bazar Road, and of attempting to commit theft. The evidence showed that the accused attempted to break into the house on three occasions during the night in question. First, at half-past one o'clock, then, one hour later; and again, at 4-30 a.m. Mr. Newsome was awakened from his sleep by a disturbance made those three several times; he made a search near and round the windows and doors he heard the noise coming from. For the first two times he was unsuccessful, but on the third he saw the accused, seized him and gave him in custody. An entry had been effected into the rooms: the drawers had ransacked, and the contents taken out. Accused's defence was that he was an innocent old man; he threw himself on the mercy of the Court and begged pardon.

The jury convicted him on the first charge. In reply to a question from the Clerk of the Crown, the accused admitted having been convicted and sentenced in the Bombay Criminal Sessions of 1884. The Judge said that bearing in mind that the accused was an old man, the Court would take a lenient view of the case and would sentence him to four years' rigorous imprisonment, one month of which was to be solitary confinement.

COUNTERFEIT COINERS AT WORK.

Walji Harsu was tried for counterfeiting King's coin and possessing instruments for the counterfeiting of such coin. Mr. Aston, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, solicitors, defended.

Mr. Aston briefly stated the case for the Crown. Inspector Power of the Bombay Police, on receiving certain information from Cawnpore, went to the accused's shop at Mumbadevi Tank Road, and there found three men working including a nephew of the accused named Davraj Jiva. Davraj pointed out to him the "roj mel," or day-book in which were made certain entries of transactions made through the agency of Ramkrishna broker, for 2,028 Marshidabad rupees. He also pointed out a bundle of 350 "Kulma" rupees. A policeman at this stage brought a Marwari named Jesraj Hansraj who produced a bundle of 789 silver dishes. Another man named Kasturchand, was brought by another policeman. He produced five Murshidabad coins, some silver chips and discs. While all this was going on accused returned to the shop and was interrogated by Inspector Power. Accused told his nephew to go with the Inspector to a room in the temple compound, and give it up"; 15 brass dies for coining were found in a kettle of a Hindus ascetic named Chambelinath. This was on 7th March. Now, on 26th February, Devraj and Ramkrishna sent off a parcel to Cawnpore. The police got information of the affair, and stopped the parcel. It was opened and found to contain 2,029 Murshidabad rupees namely, coins which were fictitious and counterfeit. Two of these rupees had been taken out and would be produced in Court. They were printed off the dies in the accused's possession. In the event of the jury being satisfied that the accused had made or manufactured coins resembling King's coins, which were likely to deceive people into the belief that they were the King's Murshidabad coins, the onus would lie on the defence to prove that the coins had not been made for an illegal purpose. After reading and commenting on the sections bearing on the case, Mr. Aston said that the Murshidabad coins were minted in Murshidabad as well as in Calcutta in the time of the East India Company. The Murshidabad mint was opened in 1793, but it was abolished in 1795, and the Calcutta mint continued to coin the Murshidabad rupees upto 1835. In 1878 all the Murshidabad rupees were called in and their equivalent in value given to those who had brought the coins; hence, the real Murshidabad rupees had ceased to exist.

Inspector C. J. Power was the first witness examined for the Crown. He particularised the inquiries he had made into the matter, and the articles he had seized. The latter included an iron punching apparatus.

Devraj Jiva and Chaturbhuj Shevji were also examined for the prosecution.

In cross-examination, these witnesses said that the coins such as those produced in this case before the Court were largely used in several places in Upper India for making neck ornaments called "Umbels," which were generally worn by people in those parts. These coins were not used as genuine coins and were sold by the weight. Several persons manufactured such coins for the purposes of the ornaments.

Mr. Robert Scott, Chief Engineer in the Calcutta mint, said that Murshidabad coins used to be coined in the Calcutta mint; he stated this from the records. Punches and matrices for Murshidabad coins were kept in the mint, and witness produced an original die for coining Murshidabad rupees. Witness produced a book designed "Prinsep on the Coins of India." He said it was a standard authority. It was handed round to the jury and from page 67 witness showed to them the Company's symbol; also the secret mark of the mint, which was a small dot. In witness's opinion, the counterfeit coins could pass for the genuine ones. The milling was the same in both—oblique. The mint had been examining for the last six or seven months about five lakhs of these rupees. They were tendered under Section 582 of the Civil Account Code. If the mint could not detect the counterfeits from the genuine ones, they accept the coins tendered. The value of a rupee, which was in weight a tola, was about eleven annas. But the mint would pay more than a rupee per tola, because the Murshidabad rupee silver was of a higher touch. If a Murshidabad rupee had a loop or solder on it the mint would return it.

Cross-examined, witness said that rupees in Court being known to be spurious, these Murshidabad coins would be rejected by the mint. Murshidabad rupees were not current coins. They ceased to be current sometime in the seventies. They were generally used as ornaments. In 1893 witness gave evidence in the Bombay High Court in a trial in regard to Farrakabad and Murshidabad coins. In one of the two cases, witness gave evidence; there was a full trial; and he thought the accused were acquitted. The other case was not proceeded with, and was withdrawn by the Crown. The cases were in respect of similar coins.

Mr. Frederick Britto, who acted as deputy of the Clerk of the Crown produced the record of the previous trial before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, which was concluded on 5th December 1898. All the accused, including the present accused, were acquitted. All the accused had undertaken not to coin any more of the coins objected to; they had also undertaken to give up to the police all the implements for coining.

Chambelinath, the ascetic in whose room the accused's nephew had secreted the dies two days before the Police Inspector came was examined among other witnesses; and Mr. Aston closed the cases for the prosecution.

Questioned by the Judge, the accused said that he did not remember whether at the trial in the year 1898 he gave an undertaking not to coin Murshidabad rupees any more, and to give up to the police the dies and other instruments of coining that were in his possession; but he did remember that he was acquitted and discharged at that Sessions.

The trial was adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

THE KHEDIVE.

THE Khedive's knowledge of languages is extensive. During the course of an "Audience, Day" it frequently happens that he discusses questions of State with the British and United States Diplomatic Agents in excellent English, with the representative of France in faultless French, and with the German in the choicest language of the Austrian Court. Later, he conducts affairs with the Sultan's representative in Turkish, and may conclude the day by presiding over a council of his Ministry, when all sorts of intricate details of policy are arranged in Arabic, the native tongue of Egypt, and one of the most difficult of languages. But even this does not complete the list. The evening may see his Highness at the theatre listening with pleasure to and understanding the opera rendered in Italian. The Khedive is a strict Mohammedan and as such eschews both wines and spirits. His abstinence goes even further, for in a country where everybody smokes he will have nothing to do with the fragrant weed. Like his father, he is a monogamist, although his religion allows him four wives. He is known to be greatly attached to his consort, who was a Circassian lady of the Khedivial household before her marriage. In fact, he is essentially a domestic man, and is very fond of his children. When at his palace at Koubbeh, some five miles from Cairo, the Khedive lives after much the same fashion as might a great English landowner of the most modern type. He keeps a splendid stud, and his beautiful horses, English-bred as well as Arabs, are his special pride. On the estate itself he has brought into use the latest things in American agricultural machinery, and he takes an active part in the supervision of his numerous farms and cotton plantations in the Nile Valley—from which, indeed, he derives the larger part of his vast private wealth. His official income is £100,000 a year, and an equal amount is paid to the other members of the Khedivial family.

A PARSEE LAW-STUDENT IN TROUBLE.

A PARSEE YOUTH'S FRAUDULENT PRACTICE

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N.W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted and sentenced one Dorabji Cursetjee, Engineer, a Parsee fitter, aged about 17 years and residing at Chirra Bazaar, to one month's rigorous imprisonment for having on the 14th ultimo, cheated one Virchand Damoder, a Hindu "ghee" merchant in respect of one tin of "ghee," valued at about Rs. 20. Mr. S. B. Kapadia pleader, defended the accused and Inspector Sullivan prosecuted. Evidence disclosed the fact that the accused had, on the day in question, gone to the complainants' shop, whence he took the tin of 'ghee', representing himself the owner of a house and promising to pay the money the next day. But the accused failed to comply with his promise and the complainant on making enquiries learnt that the accused had sold the tin of "ghee" to another "ghee" dealer. Police was communicated with and the accused was arrested. The defence was that accused had obtained the tin of ghee at the instigation of one Ponchaji Maneckji, and that he had been made a tool in his hands.

Later on the afternoon Dorabji Cursetjee Engineer and Ponchaji Maneckji, a law-student, were charged before Mr. N. W. Kemp, the first accused with cheating one Ratilal Cooverji Mody, a Hindu ghee-dealer of Shaikh Memon Street, in respect of another tin of "ghee" valued at about Rs. 25, on the morning of the 24th ultimo, and the second accused with aiding and abetting in commission of the offence.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia pleader, defended the first accused, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia barrister-at-law, with Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the second accused. Inspector Sullivan prosecuted.

The story for the prosecution, as outlined by Mr. Sullivan, was that at about 10-30 a. m. on the day in question, accused, No. 1 went to the complainant's shop, where he represented himself as manager of a railway hotel at Charni Road. He told the complainant that he would require 15 or 20 tins of "ghee" every month for his hotel. He then asked the complainant to send with him one tin of "ghee" to his place. Thereupon the complainant sent two of his men with Vishram Khusal and Mohanlal Jaganath, a tin of ghee with a cooly. The accused No 1 led them to a house at Chirra Bazaar, where accused No. 2 lived, but he said it belonged to him. Vishram made enquiries if the house really belonged to him, but he was more than dissatisfied with the result, which aroused his suspicion. He went up to the railway hotel where he was informed that no man of the accused's name was known to the people there. Vishrm informed his master about the accused's conduct, and subsequently the police was communicated with and both the accused were arrested.

Evidence in corroboration of the story for the prosecution was then led; and the defence set up by the first accused was that accused No. 2 had instigated him to obtain the tin of ghee from the complainant on a false representation and that he had given him Rs. 5 to pay the complainant as a part payment of the money-value of the tin, in case he refused to part with it. When he, (accused No. 1) had gone to the complainant's shop, accused No. 2 had stationed himself at some distance from the shop. But the complainant sent the tin of ghee with two of his men and a cooly. He then went to the place where the second accused was waiting watching the events. He asked the first accused to follow him to his house, and they all went to the second accused's house, where the first accused had the tin removed at the front door of the second accused's room.

The second accused pleaded not guilty, saying on the day in question he had not left his room until four o'clock in the evening, when the police came to him to enquire about the tin of "ghee," which he admitted was found in his room. When the police appeared on the scene and whilst the complainant identified his property, the second accused said he did not know the first accused at all. On the morning in question, at about ten o'clock, the first accused came to his place and left there in tin of ghee in the name of his (the second accused's) youngest brother who was not at home at that time. It was on this statement that he had allowed the tin of ghee to be placed in his room.

Further hearing in the case was then adjourned.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL CURE.

A GARDENER'S WIFE PRAISES ZAM-BUK.

There are many, especially those of the weaker sex, who will profit by studying the experience of Mrs. Elliza Hollis, a gardener's wife, of Grove Cottages, Knowle, Birmingham, who was cured of piles by Zam-Buk after an excruciating illness. Interviewed by the "Sunday Sun" reporter, Mrs. Hollis said:—

"I am thirty-four years of age, and until the piles started I enjoyed fairly good health. They appeared some six, or eight months ago, and the agony was excruciating. I was greatly distressed, and at first didn't know what remedy to adopt. A local doctor prescribed something to soothe the itching, burning pains, but I got no relief whatever. Medicine proved powerless and from being an active and energetic woman I soon became so weak and depressed that I was scarcely able to walk across the house. The pains were terrible, and I feared they would deprive me of my reason. I came to think there was nothing else for it, but to go into one of the hospitals, and I was preparing to take this dreaded step when I heard of Zam-Buk. My husband agreed that I should try a sample, and if it did any good, continue with the treatment. 'Anything to have you well and strong again', he said; I derived so much ease from the sample that I got a full box, and began a proper course of the applications. Zam-Buk soon effected an improvement. The burning and itching gradually ceased, the pains disappeared and finally the hemorrhoids themselves died away. Altogether I used three boxes, and am now completely cured and in perfect health.

"Some months have elapsed since Zam-Buk effected this wonderful cure, and there has been no sign of a recurrence of the piles so I can safely say they have disappeared altogether. Zam-Buk has made a new woman of me.

In thousands of cases the same grateful story of Zam-Buk's success is given. Zam-Buk is a pure and effective balm for all forms of piles, ulcers, bad legs, diseased ankels, sore backs poisoned or festering sores eczema, psoriasis, scalp irritation, erysipelas, barber's rash, abscesses, boils, pimples, ringworm, running sores, sore breasts, chafed skin, stiffness, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, punctured or lacerated wounds, scratches, sprains, strains, swellings, and all injuries to, or diseases of, the skin.

Zam Buk is sold by all leading chemists and medicine vendors or may be obtained from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, post paid and packed free for Rs. 1-2 per box. Family size (contain three times the quantity) Rs. 2-8 per box.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample of Zam-Buk will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and send it with one anna stamp to the ZAM-BUK Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta. Write Address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 5th July, 1905.

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NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FOR LIGHT AND POWER IN BOMBAY.

A LICENSE to supply ELECTRICAL ENERGY to the public having been granted by the Local Government to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, a supply of Energy will be shortly available in the principal streets and roads of the Fort.

TARIFF.

(1) The charges for Electrical Energy will be on the maximum demand (Wright's) system.

(2) Readings of meters and indicators showing the maximum supply demanded will be taken once in every month.

(3) The Energy consumed will be charged for at the rate of 8 annas per Board of Trade unit for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded as recorded by the indicator whether for lighting or power all in excess of this quantity will be charged at the following rates:—

(a) For lighting purposes or for lighting and power purposes when on the same circuit—3 annas per Board of Trade unit.

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Applications for supply must be made on a printed form which can be obtained at the Company's Office, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the Brush Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd.

Dated Bombay, June, 8th, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1905.

RECRUITING PROBLEMS.

GENERAL G. F. CHAPMAN, C. B., the Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, has recently devoted much thought to the recruiting difficulty, which he holds to be the most important question still awaiting solution connected with the British army. The most masterly schemes of reorganisation, the most elaborate precautions for ensuring efficiency, must, he is convinced, prove futile unless year by year, can be enlisted the number of men required to keep up the establishment—whatever that may be fixed at—and unless not only the necessary number but also the necessary stamp of men can be secured. British recruiting officers might, perhaps, learn a few wholesome lessons from a study of the Indian system, or systems, but the idea never seems to have occurred to them. Anyhow, they may be assured that there is no short cut to the solution of the problem and, as regards the rank and file, at all events, the methods adopted to secure officers for the Guards will not do. General Chapman is not an advocate of conscription, though he warns the public, in an article he has in "Blackwood," that if immunity from conscription is to continue, it can only be by the nation rousing itself to take a practical interest in the supply of voluntarily enlisted recruits and by bringing about a change of feeling with regard to the army generally. To bring about this change he would transfer the responsibility of obtaining recruits for the territorial regiments to the local authorities. He would establish committees in every county and municipality, under the lord-lieutenant or mayor, with the deputy lieutenants, county councillors, magistrates and other persons of authority and influence as members, whose duty it would be to make known the requirements of the service and to encourage suitable men to come forward. He would have them in close communication with the local military authorities, though strictly maintaining the civil character of the committee, which would have a free hand in settling the details of procedure in their own district, so as to suit them to the local conditions of labour, which vary greatly in different parts of the country.

Of course, this pre-supposes that the local authorities are willing to undertake these duties. General Chapman takes a good deal for granted. He is not blind to the fact that the regular army has hitherto been treated more or less as something outside the national life, and though the feelings of dislike and contempt once prevalent with regard to it have been considerably modified, the feeling of separation between it and the rest of the community still remains. This, General Chapman traces to old Stuart days and to a long series of circumstances which made the army unpopular. It was after the Revolution that the army became the resource of the idler and the ne'er-do-well, and was more and more shunned by respectable people. The military authorities who were bound to obtain men at all costs, could not afford to be particular about character. Men, who had once enlisted, could never look forward to returning to their homes as helpless cripples and were bound to make the army their life-long profession. Thus, writes General Chapman, they became a separate class, cut off from the sympathies and the interest of their countrymen and tolerated only as an indispensable evil. Still, it was "Good morning, Mr. Atkins, when the drums began to roll" and even then their country drank good luck to them, as they had need to on many a trying occasion. In the opinion of General Chapman, the state of things, he laments, ceased in 1870 when the territorial system and short service came in. There are people who still hold fast to the opinion that the British soldier of to-day is no improvement on his predecessor of thirty years ago. General Chapman thinks he is, and how great the improvement has been "can hardly be realised, except by those who have practical experience of what a soldier's life is now and what it was thirty years ago." He tell us that the service having been made more attractive, a better class of men has been obtained, and it has been found possible to insist on a certain standard of good character in those wishing to join the army.

Still, the methods and machinery of recruiting are found to be out of date and reforms are wanted. There is no difficulty in finding recruits for the American army; in fact, for every vacancy there are four candidates, we are told. We should be inclined to doubt the accuracy of this statement if it were not made by so excellent an authority as General Chapman, as we are acquainted with instances in which aliens have been invited to join the ranks of the United States Army. Nevertheless, we are assured that in August 1904, in full harvest, when, both in town and country, employers were running after men, instead of men after work, no less than 10,019 candidates offered themselves at the various recruiting stations throughout the country, of whom only 2,433 were accepted as recruits. Such an incident has never cheered the heart of a recruiting sergeant in England. In America, it seems, advertisements are inserted in the local papers—an excellent plan which newspapers will appreciate even if would-be recruits do not—and all information is offered for their consideration. This might be done in England and, if General Chapman's scheme were tried, it might succeed in the counties, especially if, as is suggested, the local authorities addressed themselves to the subject of securing employment for time-expired men. For ourselves, we are inclined to doubt if local authorities would be willing to undertake either responsibility. The formation of local Committees might avail much, but we imagine they would prove of greater service to the community if organised and welded together after the fashion of the Navy League and its branches than if they were charged with extra work than that they undertook to do as municipal or county councillors, or magistrates or, what not.

EGYPT THE FINANCIAL SAVIOUR.

A WRITER from Cairo comments on the fact that many companies for trading in Egypt have recently been floated and more are about to placed on the market—to be exact seven before the autumn, but even then the limit will not have been reached. Looking back over the financial history of the last ten years, one sees at first a rapid decline in speculative enterprise with a following period of stagnation. West Africa had its boom, but the boom was too great and too sudden. The public heard that there were vast tracts of land with a fabulous face value and expected an immediate return from their investments. Being disappointed, as was only natural, the bottom dropped out of the market and the West Coast is left to work out its own salvation with the help of the few who realise that it is only a matter of time, and are content to work and wait. The Boer War, disastrous in its result in all markets, came as a timely check on the absurd inflation in the Kaffir Market and thus saved that country from far greater harm than was worked by the war. After several years the public began to look out for something fresh and, though the motor industry swallowed up several millions of pounds in the first few months of this year, it was left to the enterprising promoter to find that at last had come the time when Egypt should be raised once more and transformed in the public mind from a succession of sandy deserts and salt lakes to an important agricultural and industrial country.

There is, of course, a danger of an over-capitalisation of the country, but the writer referred to above, is unnecessarily afraid of this at the present time. The world moves more quickly to-day than it did fifty years ago and the modern investor, however ready he may be to wait, naturally looks for something which shall yield him a profit within a reasonable time. The present is an almost unprecedented period of prosperity in Egypt. Already, it is feeling the effects of the vast works that have been carried out there, and there is every prospect of an increase in the growth in trade each succeeding year. The formation, therefore, of a reasonable number of companies to "exploit" the land is greatly to be desired. Egypt has been costly to England in many ways, and it is time that some attempt were made to produce an adequate return. The only fault that can be found with the existing new companies is that many of them have no definite view of operations. What is required is steady application to the restoration of the Valley of the Nile as a grain producing area. It was this which formed the greater part of the wealth of ancient Egypt, and with it to-day we have the possibilities of a great increase in the growth of cotton. Egyptian cotton stands so well in the market that the supply is unequal to the demand. Any material growth in exports will quickly bring improvements in transport facilities, already incredibly superior to what they were a few years ago. The area of cultivated land is calculated to be about 7,000 square miles, and there is still room for extensions which will include almost virgin soil. Thus a moderate Egyptian boom, and past failures elsewhere will serve to make the public cautious in its investments, should be of immeasurable advantage not only to the country itself but to England by gradually re-imbursing the losses of the last few years.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

WHEN the Secretary of State made his statement in the House of Commons, during the discussion of the Indian Budget and referred to the flourishing condition of things, he had not evidently, in his possession, the accounts of the sea-borne trade and navigation for the month of May. Reference to those returns, which reached us yesterday, shows that the total imports, which were valued at Rs. 8,50,62,742 in 1903 and Rs. 11,85,69,502 in 1904 (the corresponding month) had fallen to Rs. 10,94,24,719 this year. Exports, which were Rs. 12,17,31,294 in May 1903 and Rs. 13,92,98,047 in May last year, this year stand at Rs. 12,79,09,161. Taking April and May together there was still a falling off as compared with the corresponding two months of last year, though an increase on the same period in 1903. Decreases occurred under imports in sugar, metals and mineral oils, bringing about a net falling off of Rs. 1,96,95,800 in the value of imports of all descriptions. Under exports there were smaller figures under foreign merchandise, animals, rice, wheat, tea, opium, indigo, other drugs etc, cotton, oil-seeds and silver, a net falling off of Rs. 2,15,96,652. There were increases in imports under animals, articles of food other than sugar. hardware, machinery, railway plant, chemicals, raw materials, cotton yarn, piece-goods and miscellaneous, the increase under piece-goods being the most remarkable, upwards of a hundred and twenty-six lakhs. Better figures among exports were shown under tea, metals, oils, raw cotton, and other raw materials, hides and skins, jute, cotton yarn, piece goods, jute bags and miscellaneous. Imported gold showed a decrease of Rs. 1,46,08,286 and silver. Rs. 1,58,60,650. Exported gold increased by Rs. 2,66,648, while exported silver fell off by Rs. 1,05,21,634.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE twenty-third annual report of the 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, a copy of which we have received, shows that the Battalion has more than maintained the high reputation for general efficiency, which it has now for some years held amongst Volunteer Battalions in India. The season which the report deals with may be characterised as a successful one, both as regards tional training of the Corps as a whole the marksmanship of the individual and the representatives of the Battalion. The many victories of the Corps' teams, as well as of individual representatives at Meerut and Poona Rifle meetings was one of the chief features of the year 1904-05 and stamped it as quite one of the best shooting Volunteer Battalions in the country. Another feature of the year was the annual training in camp, which was practically up-to-date, and calculated to fit all ranks for the role which Railway Volunteers in India would be called on to perform during an emergency. The effective strength of the Battalion on the 31st March 1905 was 668 on the active list and 72 Reservists as compared with 704 and 45, the previous year. The Battalion again showed a high percentage of Extra-Efficients, there being an increase of 2 per cent. For the first time since the raising of the Corps, two officers and ten N. C. officers represented the Battalion at the Bengal-Punjab Rifle Association's meetings, who were all capable of competing with success against those who had been for years competitors at this meeting.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. M. Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, returned from Simla yesterday. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

THE latest addition to the zoological collection at the Victoria Gardens are a wild boar (sus Indicus) presented by Mr. B. H. Partidge and a four-horned antelope (Tetraeros quadricornis) presented by Mrs. Connell from Lanoli.

THE engagement is announced of Lord Hyde only son of the Earl of Clarendon, and Verèna, only surviving daughter of the late Herbert H. Somers Cocks, late Coldstream Guards, and sister of Lord Somers.

THE cruisers South Carolina and Michigan which the United States Admiralty is at present building will be armed with cannon of 30, and 20, centimetres. The vessel will be inferior in tonnage to the King Edward of the British Navy, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique," but will be superior to her in the number and power of her guns.

THE Krupps' immense contracts, partly for the rearmament of the German artillery and partly for Russian, Japanese and Turkish orders, have required the company to increase the number of workmen from about 24,000 to more than 30,000. The insufficiency of dwellings for the workmen has compelled the management to erect temporary barracks for their accommodation.

UNDER the heading of "Causes of Insanity," Dr. Havelock, Physician-Superintendent of Montrose Royal Lunatic Asylum, in his annual report has this sentence: Two persons were stated to have succumbed to a new disorder known as "motor-mania,' a condition said to be induced by the strain of driving mechanically propelled vehicles on the roads." Is it really so bad as all that?

THE Governments of the Argentine and Chili Republics recognise the necessity of increasing their naval strength and the press of both countries energetically support this view. Brazil and Peru display a decided disposition to follow their example. Chili has taken the first practical step in her programme. The Chilian Admiral Montt set out on the first of June, accredited by his Government, for the United States, Europe and Japan in order to visit the principal naval shipbuilding yards.

A CENTRAL NEWS Geneva message states that a party of young scholars, on the 12th of June, made the 7,000ft. ascent of the Stockhorn. During the descent a girl of fourteen years of age fell down the rocky slope, close to the spot where the Rev. Pastor Hoffmann lost his life last year. Fortunately, the girl's clothing caught in a projecting rock, thus arresting her fall to certain death. There she hung suspended in mid-air until a plucky lad who was with the party, risking his own life, rescued her from her perilious position. The girl was seriously injured.

THE Rev F. L. Donaldson, who is the Father Gapon of the Leicester unemployed, graduated about twenty years ago from Merton College, Oxford, and was given the great working-class parish of St. Mark's Leicester—with a population of nearly 20,000—by an old Merton don—the late Dr. Creighton, when Bishop of Peterborough. He probably imbibed his Christian Socialism during his first curacy under the lamented Professor Shuttleworth at St. Nicholas Cole Abbey. Mr. Donaldson's campaign would have scandalised the late Warden of Merton, who dreads in his autobiography the sinister alliance of Ritualism and Socialism.

AMONG the Russian clergy, writes a French paper, there is an active movement in favour of the revocation of the anathema launched against Tolstoy. Considering the great age of the neo-Christian writer and the bad effect that it is feared might result in the case of Tolstoy's death, if his obsequies were denied all official religious formalities, it is probable that the condemnation will be reconsidered. To the metropolitan, Antoine, the very man who had been thought of recently for the role of Patriarch, will be entrusted at the approaching meeting of the Holy Synod, the motion to annual the decree of anathema.

B. G. BUCHANAN, of Ashland, Wis, has made application for a patent on a "safety noiseless rail joint." A year ago, Buchanan was crossing the railway track on his way home, and his attention was attracted to the noise made by an incoming train. It was the peculiar jar of the wheels striking the ends of the rails. And the cost to the railway companies is considerable, the ends of their rails becoming battered and the rails useless. Buchanan's invention provides that one rail shall be brought to a triangular point, which fits into a similar depression. Buchanan has worked at the carpenter trade all of his life. He is expecting every day a patent on a shoe lace fastener.

THE news has come of the recovery of the body of a guide who was lost twenty-eight years ago in one of the glaciers of Mont Ross. The incident has many precedents, the slow but steady movement of the glaciers continually causing them to give up their dead after the lapse of years. The first case of the kind that attracted notice was that of the victims of the famous Hamel accident on Mont Blanc. Lost in 1820, their bodies appeared at the foot of the glacier forty-one years afterwards. Another well-known case was that of Captain Arkwright. He was overwhelmed by an avalanche and swept into a crevasse in 1866. His body was found on the tower part of the Glacier des Bossons in August 1897, and his watch and other articles belonging to him were recovered in May and June 1899.

THE "Magazine of Commerce" is very sarcastic on the subject of motor-cars. Thus: It is a delusion with certain weak persons who affect to find little to object to in motoring that the devotees of this wicked pastime seek nothing but healthful recreation. This is a gross error. The idea is not to progress for the sake of the movement, but to kill as many persons and animals as possible per mile, and also to raise as big a cloud of dust as may be in order to annoy and endanger those who are not rendered unconscious by the force of collision. For this purpose the machines are constructed with very large tyres and hung low on the wheels. The machines, which raise the greatest amount of dust, fetch very high prices indeed, and are much prized by their criminal owners. Nobody will buy motor-cars that do not raise great clouds of dust. The reason, it is added, is obvious. Not only is the dust in itself a danger to other persons, but it acts as an effectual screen to the identity of the miscreants.

PIERRE LOTI AND MME. CHRYSANTHEME.

It must be close on twenty years ago that Pierre Loti introduced us to Mme. Chrysantheme intime. The title page of his new book on Japan, La troisieme Jeunesse de Mme. Prune, the charm and delicate humour of that delightful idyll, revives the memory in all its joyous and vivid colouring. Mme Prune, in her third springtide, must, of necessity, be the successor of dainty, quaint little Mme. Chrysantheme in the author's light lived affections.

So, no doubt, she is, but a deal of water has flowed through Nagasaki bay in the interval. The honeymoon has waxed and waned, inevitably. It is the season of "la lune rousse," when a man's thirties are getting on for the fifties. "J'ai gagne sans doute en detachement." Also, says Mr. P. H. Oakley Williams in the "Pall Mall Gazette" it is not easy to pick up the threads where we had dropped them rather abruptly fifteen years ago. Mme Chrysantheme herself, for example. She had long ago "established herself," by her marriage to M. Pinson, wholesale manufacturer of Japanese lanterns. Mme. Renoncule gave a family dinner-party in honour of her temporary son-in-law's return. But, being a lady who "dans les situations les plus delicates ne perd jamais le sentiment des nuances," she did not invite the Pinsons. She felt it might be a little awkward—for M. Pinson. And Mme. Prune herself only lends the glamour of her name to the story that is rather the diary of a sentimental journey retravelled, "un long badinage," that, somewhat after the manner of Heine, laughs at the incidents and emotions of fifteen years ago with rather a twisted smile.

There were others, of course—inevitably—to personify Mme. Chrysantheme. There are Mlle. Pluie d'Avril, Mlle. Fleur de Sureau, and Mlle. Inamato. But Miss April Shower, Miss Elder Blossom, and Miss Inamato are all "de passage." Dainty and exotic as they are, they seem to lack something of the abiding spell woven by gentle little Mme. Chrysantheme fifteen years ago. Who is at fault? They are all as charming as their names. Take Mlle. Pluie d'Avril, a little dancing girl, half doll and half kitten, with a tiny head, the size of one's fist, crowning a neck too long and too slender, and a little body of nothing at all, lost in the folds of her gorgeous robes. A child of thirteen, an accomplished actress, who lives with M. Swong (a huge cat, who wears a Medici collar), and a grandmother "d'occasion." "She was the very plaything I have always longed for, a kitten that talks." Mlle. Pluie d'Avril is the quaintest and most fascinating bit of Japonerie imaginable, provided you have the "sens du chat." Prettier and less wholly on the surface is the idyll in which Mlle. Inamato plays her silent part. She lives in a temple of old Japan.

Under a sickly sun, sultry as an orange house, like that of this evening, I do not know that a more adorable spot exists in the world. It is a labyrinth of little piled-up terraces, of little paths, of little steps amid the moss, the stonewort, and the most delicate ferns with streams of black hair. Climbing, you soon rise above all the old pagodas, ranged at the foot of this mountain as if to serve for an atrium to the airy quarters where bygone generations sleep; the eye sweeps over their tangled roots, their melancholy flag-paved courts, their ensigns, their monsters. Beyond, the whole town of Nagasaki—a bird's-eye view—spreads its thousands of quaint little houses, old wood and dust in colouring further still come the green shores, the deep bay, the sea like a blue cloth, the geological upheaval all about, the battlements of the mountain crests, all of it afar off, and as it were made peaceful by the distance. Peacefulness, peace it is you feel above all, steeping you the longer you linger in this spot and the higher you climb; but to us it is very strange the peace this city of the dead exhaled with the fragrance of its cedars and the smoke of its sticks of incense, the peace of these thousands of departed spirits who look out on the world and life through tiny slanting eyes and whose dream was so different from ours. They are innumerable, these beings whose ashes mingle with the soil here; the tombstones, inscribed with unknown letters, are grouped by families, they crowd up the mountain side like a multitude forgathered for a spectacle; there are some of them so old and so worn that they have lost their shape. And the whole slope looks southward and eastward, so as to be constantly bathed by the sunlight, especially at evening, warmed and gilded even when, as at this moment, the wintry sun is setting. All along the narrow paths, strewn to-day with dead leaves, climbing towards the heights, you pass rows of gnomes seated amid the dead ferns, granite buddhas of the size of a child, for the most part broken by the centuries, but each with a little neckband of red stuff, tied by the care of some pious hand, round its neck. . . There are camellias a hundred years old that have grown into great trees; there are cedars that stretch their enormous branches, knotted like an old man's arms, over the abyss.

It is only on the deserted hillside that the poet and artist in Loti finds again the haunts of ancient peace in these stolen meetings (Oh! tout bien en tout honneur, nos entrevues!) with Inamato of the onyx eyes. Elsewhere he is an observer, restless and ill-content. On all sides he sees the ravages of progress. The tea-houses have made way for taverns reeking of whisky, of brandy, of pale ale. In the harbour in place of the graceful junks heavy slate-coloured cruisers, hideous tugs, and iron tramps. The fairy light of countless lanterns is drowned in the glare of electricity. Amid the festoons of wistaria and the banks of roses, a single blot, and spot, hideous and accursed. . . a mouth of hell breathing its black breath through a thousand funnels; the arsenal where by day and night new machines for killing are being forged."

Though the diary was written five years ago, the shadow of the war is heavy over the beautiful land. He sees it in Mlle. Pluie d'Avril, peeping birdlike into the breech of one of his cruiser's guns, to ask whether it carries as far as the Russian armaments, in the soldiers and sailors ("the husbands and brothers of these Dresden china bibelots") so neat and small, passing the heavy, solid, fairskinned lads who form the Russian crews.

Even over the golden Arcady of the Inner Sea is the grim shadow of war.

It is to these quiet fields that the Mikado looks, when the hour has struck, for the reserves of his armies. And they will make marvellous soldiers, these little peasants, all muscle, with their broad foreheads, low and obstinate, with the sidelong glance of a cat, sober from father to son from the beginning, without nerves, and therefore without a shudder when red blood flows, with only two dreams, with only two creeds—that of their native land and of their humble ancestors. They were the privileged and happy of this world, these peasants, until the day when the contagious infatuation we are agreed to call progress made its appearance in their land. But now there is alcohol trickling into their quiet villages; there are new taxes, crushing and increasing every year, to pay for the new cannons, the new cruisers, all the infernal machines; already they are complaining of no longer being able to live. And soon they will send them by thousands, hundreds of thousands, to strew the plains of Manchuria with their dead. . . Poor little peasants of Japan.

So the Mme. Chrysantheme he knew and loved for a season, with the fervour of a poet and a dreamer, is passing away to give place—to what? The mystery of the future destiny of a race, so old and so childlike so gentle and so insensitive to cruelty and suffering, so small and yet so strong, gives him no peace. The nightmare of the Yellow Danger obsesses him at the sight of the wonderful skill and craftsmanship of "the mischievous ants" who have built the arsenal of Nagasaki.

For in the end this Japan had for its own only the grace, the charms of its adorable places. Once all this has vanished at the breath of beneficent "progress," what remains? The ugliest people in the world, physically speaking. An excitable people, quarrelsome, puffed up with pride, envious of other men's goods, handling with monkey-like cruelty and skill those engines and explosives which we have had the incredible improvidence of entrusting to them. Quite a little people which in the midst of the great yellow family will be the leaven of hatred against our white races the instigator of bloodshed and future wars.

"Amantium irae" no doubt. But in this spirit half-mocking and half-disenchanted but wholly troubled her lover takes leave of Mme. Chrysantheme "a plus jamais."

It is only badinage after all.

THE MUTINY AT ODESSA.

SIX THOUSAND CASUALTIES

THE POBIEDONOTSETZ SURRENDERS.

Disorder at St. Petersburg.

THE POTEMKIN MUTINY.

More Trouble at Cronstadt.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 3.

Latest news from Odessa says that the surrender of the Pobiedonotsetz was formally carried out this morning. The officers returned on board and the ringleaders were sent on shore.

Six thousand were killed in the last week's disturbances, the majority being by machine guns.

News from St. Petersburg states that the Cossacks, this afternoon, dispersed a procession of strikers with their whips.

Later on the crowds started wrecking the houses of the demimondaines, as at Warsaw. The Police were powerless and the Cossacks were stoned while restoring order.

The leader of the mutineers informed the Port Captain at Kustenji that the killing of the sailor on the Potemkin was merely a pretext for the mutiny which had been pre-arranged by the revolutionary committee.

The crew of the Menine at Cronstadt have refused to put to sea. The ringleaders have been arrested.

LONDON JULY 4.

The soldiers of the Disciplinary Battalion during a parade at Kherson attacked and bayonetted their Colonel and officers.

The battleship Kniaz Potemkin has left Kustenji. It is believed her destination is Odessa.

Prior to the departure the torpedo-boat which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkin attempted to enter the port in quest of provisions which the authorities had previously refused.

The torpedo-boat retired on a Roumanian cruiser opening fire on her.

The mutineers are starving and quarelling among themselves.

LATER.

Disturbances have taken place among the Reservists at Kieff where the shops have been pillaged.

The Revolutionary Committee at Moscow has requested the officials of the Vistula railways to strike in order to prevent mobilization.

A Battalion of Reservists at Bielostock have struck.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Arrangemens for an Armistice.

THE JAPANESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

LONDON, JULY 3.

A fresh Russo-Japanese exchange of views is proceeding through President Roosevelt with a view to an armistice.

LONDON, JULY 4.

M. Shipoff, the Director of the Russian Treasury, M. Pokotiloff, the Russian Minister at Peking, Professor Martens, General Ermoloff, the Military Attache in London, Captain Roustine, the ex-Naval Attache at Tokio and other experts will assist Count Muravieff and Baron Rosen in the peace negotiations at Washington.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, received the following telegram yesterday evening from his Government :—

Baron Komura, Foreign Minister at Tokio, and Mr. K. Takahira, Japanese Minister at Washington, have been appointed plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference to be held next month at Washington, and that Baron Komura is to leave Tokio about the 8th of this month.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Adoption of the Separation Bill

LONDON, JULY 4.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Bill for the separation of the Church and the State by 340 against 233 votes.

JAPANESE ROYALTY IN LONDON.

Prince Arisugawa's Compliment..

Prince Arisugawa has given the Lord Mayor a donation of one hundred and five pounds towards King's hospital fund.

THE HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the fight for the Heavy Weight Championship for the World which came off at Reno in Nevada, Marwin Hart defeated Jack Root. Jeffries had retired from the contest.

WRECK OFF GUARDAFUI.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Russian cruiser Rion has landed at Aden 610 survivors of the French steamer Chodoc from Saigon and Colombo, which has been wrecked off Guardafui. Only a few lives were lost.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

Jackson's Big Score.

The third test match between England and Australia was commenced at Leeds to-day.

England won the toss and went in first and has made 301 runs of which Jackson made 144 runs not out.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

OUR FUTURE ENGINEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The Secretary of State has decided that after the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill ceases to supply engineers and recourse is had solely to the open market for recruitments in the engineering branch of the Public Works Department, Natives of India shall still remain eligible for such appointments under the regulations issued from year to year in England, and subject to the provision that the total number of natives of India recruited under these regulations shall not at any time exceed ten per cent. of the total number of engineers thus recruited. The appointments will be confined to men of high qualifications, who satisfy all the tests which are usually applied to those who are preparing for the engineering profession. The Secretary of State's despatch adds that this arrangement will come into force for the first time when engineers are recruited solely from the open market in 1908. In regard to recruitment in future years, the despatch continues : "The regulations, which were issued in November 1904, apply only to the appointment of Assistant Engineers to the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department in 1905. It is, however, the intention of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council as at present to recruit the permanant establishment of the department in succeeding years on the same general lines as those laid down in the regulations referred to. He is unable to give any undertaking that these regulations will remain unaltered in the future, but he would suggest that any candidates desiring to enter the department should make their arrangements on the assumption that the information contained in the existing regulations affords the safest guidance which they can procure."

To the degrees named in Appendix I of the regulations, the following have now been added : "Victoria University of Manchester B. Sc., with honors in engineering ; University of London, B. Eng. provided the degrees be obtained by passing the examination of the University ; University of Leeds B. Sc., with honors in engineering in respect of degrees which may be granted on the results of the examination in June 1905, University of Birmingham B. Sc., engineering provided the EngineeringMatriculation Examination be passed on entering the course of study.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER.

THREE ARRESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

In connection with the murder of the two aged Hindu women, the Police have arrested an old offender who, with two others, is said to have been concerned in the robbery and murder.

CHARGE OF ARSON AGAINST AN ENGINEER.

PUNISHED FOR OVERZEAL.

CALCUTTA, JULY 4

Allan Slapylton, Assistant Engineer, Assam Bengal State Railway, pleaded guilty to-day at the High Court Sessions on a chage of arson. The case against him was that while at a station called Akhaura, he saw that two huts belonging to two cobblers had encroached upon the railway line, and he asked one of these coblers to remove his hut at once. On the man refusing, Slapylton struck a match and set fire to this particular hut. Standing counsel, questioned by Mr. Justice Stephen, said accused seemed have acted from a mistaken sense of zeal and duty towards his employers and did not press for severe punishment. The accused was fined a hundred rupees.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN POONA.

POONA JULY 4.

The Poona Gymkhana Amateur Dramatic Club intend to perform this season a new play called "His Excellency the Governor" on the 14th and 15th inst.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

Sir Archibald Hunter arrived in Poona from Simla this evening. He will leave Poona for Bombay en route to England on three months' leave on Friday to proceed by Saturday's mail steamer. Major General Wodehouse who relieves Sir Hunter is expected to arrive here on Thursday next.

WEATHER IN POONA.

Since last night it is raining in Poona and surrounding districts. Up to date nearly five inches of rain have been gauged. The weather is charming.

THE report in circulation, which appears to have first found publication in Lahore, to the effect that a Commission is to be sent to demarcate Mohmand boundary is no doubt based upon the fact that Major Roos Keppel whose connection with the Khyber resulted in his being the officer who was to have demarcated a small corner of Mohmand territoiy, north of that pass last year, is now on short leave at Simla. Major Roos Keppel, however, is not the only Frontier officer who sometimes goes to Simla for a holiday, and it is understood that his visit there on this occasion has nothing to do with the Mohmands who have been behaving rather well than otherwise of late and are not to be subjected, in their fastnesses, to the disturbance which the presence of any British mission to demarcate their border would undoubtedly produce. The fantastic particulars which have been added to the report effect that Chitral and the Wakhan are to be visited en route to the Mohmand country are a mere confusion of geography. No mission in the direction of these far distant regions is pending. Since the turning back upon the Mohmand border of Sir Richard Udny who left this position of the Durand line undemarcated in 1897, an idea has been floating about that some time or other the gap would have to be filled in. The punitive expedition which was sent against the Mohmands in 1891, however, did not find this tribe a very easy one to deal with and as the border has since been quiet the best policy is evidently to leave it alone.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S LAST APPEAL.

The Czar's advisers refuse to recognise the representative character of the deputation, insisting that it is only an unauthorised deputation from an unauthorised and even forbidden assembly. The delegates declare that this is the Russian people's last appeal to the Czar. Unless they obtain satisfactory assurances that the nation will be allowed a voice in the government of the country, especially in determining questions of peace or war, the contest will enter a new phase, as the people will resort to passive resistence in regard to strikes and the non-payment of taxes.

PASTOR SHOT IN A CHURCH.

Some men entered a church at Libau during service yesterday, and dangerously wounded with a revolver the pastor who has been constantly preaching against mob violence and this is supposed to have led to the outrage.

RUSSIAN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

WHAT RUSSIA WILL NOT DO.

A Russian Minister has informed the Paris 'Matin' that there will be no real peace negotiations until the impending land battle shall have been decided.

Even if defeated, Russia would, he declared, never consent to dismantle her forts at Vladivostock, to surrender Saghalien or promise not to maintain a fleet in the Pacific.

It was possible, he added, that Russia might come to an arrangement respecting the occupation of Manchuria and Port Arthur, and also regarding the question of a war indemnity.

REPORTED JAPANESE REVERSE.

DISCREDITED BY "THE TIMES."

General Linevitch reports that a Russian detachment on the 11th instant, while marching towards Vuhegow and Kulantze, executed a turning movement, and drove the Japanese to Ufalu, after firing their commissariat stores at Kaiantze.

Another Russian detachment in the Chingho Valley, on the 12th instant, was, he states, successful in driving a Japanese outpost from Vunlungow.

He adds the Russian cavalry, who were occupying Munshatcherzi, on the 12th instant, retired a little to the north.

"The Times" correspondent at St. Peterburg emphasises the trivial nature of General Linievitch's despatch, which, he suggests, probably signifies one of those curtain mysteries usually preceding a tragedy.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" General Linievitch's whole army is completely enveloped by the Japanese forces, which have now a greater degree of mobility than at the date of the battle of Mukden.

Vice-Admiral Avellan, the Russian Minister of Marine, has resigned. The Admiralty is, it is stated, shortly to undergo reorganisation.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. J. Grant-Lewis, Conservative M. P. for the Thirsk Division of Yorkshire and Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, has been elected Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons and Deputy-Speaker, vice Mr. J. W. Lowther, recently elected Speaker.

Mr. A. F. Jeffreys, Conservative Member for North Hampshire and Deputy-Chairman of Committees, succeeds Mr. Lawson as Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS VISIT ENGLAND.

Two hundred and eighty members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are on a three weeks' visit to England. The object of this expedition is to study questions of industry and commerce, as these relate to British trade with Canada.

NO "S. AFRICAN" APPEAL COURT.

According to Johannesburg advices, the suggestion for the formation of a Central Appeal Court for the whole of South Africa has been abandoned.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was extremely interested in a head line which appeared in your Bombay Contemporary this morning, running "Peace Plenipotentiaries, their powers defined." I stand to be corrected but, I have always understood both from the use and derivation of the word that a Plenipotentiary was a person "full of power." To define his powers therefore is akin to drawing a map of the infinite. How is it done I wonder? If the writer of these lines really means what he has written, the result of the Washington Conference is likely to be somewhat Gibertian in character—quite as much as this head line in fact. With all respect to the vast amount of learning that is necessary in the staff of a newspaper, I really must protest against such a wrong use of words. The only excuse is that "powers defined" was intended to be humorous. I hope not.—Yours, &c.,

VIDE WEBSTER.

MORE BALTIC FLEET COLLIERS.

ONE ARRIVES WITH COAL ON FIRE.

ONE by one those vessels which were directly or indirectly connected with the late Baltic Fleet and which escaped the clutches of the Japanese, are going home. The German steamer Macedonia, which came in from Sabang on Saturday with 5,014 tons of Cardiff coal, could find nobody to take over the cargo here, and so left yesterday for Pondicherry.

Last night another collier, the Norwegian steamer Theodor Wille, 2,335 tons, arrived from Sabang with coal, and will probably continue her voyage westward after a brief stay. She left Sabang on the 21st instant.

This morning the German steamer Ingrid Horn, 1,292 tons, Captain W. Threiger, put into port with 2,850 tons of coal. The vessel is hurrying on to Djibuti, evidently to put out her coal there. The captain reported on arrival that a portion of the coal was on fire and prompt measures were taken locally to get the fire under. The acting Master Attendant and Mr. W. Boak, Marine Surveyor visited the vessel this afternoon. The fire is not believed to be serious.—"Times of Ceylon" (June 28.)

BOYCOTTING AMERICAN TRADE.

STRONG ACTION OF SINGAPORE CHINESE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, there was a large gathering of Chinese merchants and other members of the Chinese community in Tan Tock Seng's hospital, to discuss the question of taking joint action with Shanghai in regard to American goods and the American Chinese Exclusion Act.

The meeting was representative of every section of Chinese traders over 200 persons being present.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Chan Teow Nam, and seconded by Mr. Tan Hoon Chew, that the action of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce in deciding to boycott American traders and American goods until such time as satisfactory amendment be made in the laws dealing with the admission of Chinese into the United States be approved, and that similar action be taken by the Chinese merchants in Singapore.

This resolution was carried unanimously, and it was decided to cable the decision to Shanghai and also to cable to the Board of Commerce, and the Wai-wu-pu at Pekin, urging them to strengthen the hands of the Chinese Minister in the matter.

Action locally will be taken at once, but will not be retrospective ; all contracts made up to the present will be carried out, but after that the boycott will be continued till such time as alteration is made in the laws.—"Singapore F. Press," June 21st.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET PROSPECTS.

THE statement that Captain J. G. Greig is due back in India on August 14 will, if correct, invest the forthcoming match between the Presidency and the Parsees at Poona with additional interest. His arrival will be nicely timed and he will have a clear three weeks to settle down under the changed conditions before the big match. Presidency prospects with the "little man" available are now distinctly good and might be made even more so if Major F. W. D. Quinton, the old Hampshire county player could be induced to don flannels. Being stationed at Belgaum, he has the necessary residential qualification to assist the Presidency, and although he may not have played much cricket since his arrival in India three years ago, he is far too good a batsman to be left out of our calculations in discussing the probable composition of the Presidency eleven. A couple of seasons ago at Kirkee, in a match between Kirkee and Ganeshkhind, he played a fine innings of 75, almost without any practice, and is one of those batsmen, who like A. G. Steel, W. H. Patterson, W. W. Rashleigh, and J. R. Mason, can keep up his cricket without regular practice. Two old Presidency players, F. L. Sprott and E. L. Sale are keeping up their cricket in Sind and will doubtless be among the first to receive an invitation to play for the Presidency, though whether they will be able to avail themselves of it is not certain. The doings of two mofussil players will be followed with special interest by Presidency supporters this season. We refer to J. Monteath (Dharwar) and W. E. Copleston (Belgaum) who both received invitations to play at Poona last year. The old Cliftonian in matches for Dharwar last season had the distinction of scoring four centuries more than any other batsman in the presidency during the season, and is a remarkably fine batsman. The old Malvernian, who met with great success playing for Belgaum last season, is one of the best all-round players in the presidency and no Presidency eleven this year would be representative without Copleston and Monteath.

The number of Poona candidates for Presidency honours will be larger than usual as Poona like Bombay has a plethora of cricketers above the average this season So far, Major C. W. Field and Captain H. K. Umfreville have not made a single appearance, but will, no doubt, be able to play in a few matches this month. Of those who have taken part in the recent matches for the Gymkhana against the Nizam C. C., College of Science, and Islam C. C., Major G. W. Rawlins, the old Haileyburian, Lieutenant J. O. Airy, Lieutenant R. H. Montgomery, and Captain Geoghegan have all had their days out. Besides the above mentioned bowlers there will also be Captain J. G. Greig, Captain H. K. Umfreville, Major C. W. Field and Colonel Stevens, so that the Poona attack this year may be set down as decidedly dangerous. The claims of every one of the above-mentioned players will have to be considered when the time comes to select a Presidency eleven, and we do not envy the Poona Gymkhana Cricket Committee its task.

Bombay will also this year have more than its usual quota of candidates for Presidency honours. Of the new players it is difficult to say much so early in the season, but if first impressions go for anything, J. A. C. Kiddle and L. F. Lanyon will be worth keeping an eye on for their batting. P. M. D. Sanderson too ought to have as good a chance as anyone else of playing for the Presidency, for his skill as a wicket-keeper, if for no other reason. He is certainly the best man in that department, in Bombay this season, and from all we can learn there will be nobody in Poona to dispute his claims. Of course, if F L Sprott plays, Sanderson's services as a wicket-keeper may not be required, but as we said before the latter may not be able to undertake the long journey from Karachi. Of the other new players E. A. Wodehouse, Captain E. H. Chapman, and C. C. Fink are at present an unknown quantity, although all come to Bombay with considerable reputations. C. C. Fink who has just been transferred from Lahore to Bombay as Examiner of Railway Accounts has for some years been one of the mainstays of Lahore cricket and is a really good all-round player. Being a most consistent scorer and a medium pace bowler with a break both ways, he is bound to make his mark in Bombay cricket. Of the old players we have H. Cheetham, S. N. Powell, A. H. S. Aston and J. L. Ainsworth, and it would not be in the least surprising to see all four doing duty for the Presidency in September. There is of course no need to discuss Cheetham's claims to selection as after Greig he will naturally be the first man to receive an invitation. Powell and Aston are two batsmen of such sterling worth that it is extremely unlikely their claims will be passed over if they keep up their form. As they have both started the season well, they should have an excellent chance of donning flannels for the Presidency this year. Last year at Bombay, Aston was one of the few players who throughly justified his selection, yet he was passed over for the Poona match. Powell was passed over for both matches, but has since last monsoon made such a great advance as a batsman that his claims cannot now be ignored. There are of course other well-known cricketers scattered about the Presidency proper and the Western Command. Among these may be mentioned Captain E. Campion and Lieut. R. W. C. Laverton of the Seaforth Highlanders at Nasirabad ; Captain G. H. Stevenson, and Lieuts. B. F. Vernon-Harcourt, W. Picton-Warlow, and S. Williams of the Welsh Regiment at Quetta ; Lieuts. H. A. Hildebrand and J. A. Yates of the Leicestershire Regiment at Belgaum ; Captains Hon. W. G. S. Cadogan, and A. H. C. Kearsey of the 10th Hussars at Mhow ; and Lieut. P. M. Heath of the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry at Bhuj.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

THE Y. M. C. A. and Parel Gymkhana teams met in the Harwood League yesterday evening under conditions that were hardly conducive to good and interesting football. The game as a matter of fact was quite spoilt by the very high wind that prevailed in the first half and by a heavy squall that swept across the ground and swamped it just after the interval. Under these circumstances, neither team could do much and the play from start to finish was of the tamest nature. The Y. M. C. A., however, playing with the wind in their favour in the first half should, had they profited by the advantage this gave them, have scored more than one goal. For the first twenty minutes play was on the whole of a very even nature, for although the Y. M. C. A. attacked more frequently than the Parel Gymkhana, the latter breaking away twice, were within an ace of scoring. The shooting of the Y. M. C. A. was painfully weak and two good openings were thrown away through this cause. The shot that eventually found the net after the game had been in progress twenty minutes was a very poor one and, with a better goal keeper to deal with, it would easily have been handed out. It commenced to rain just before the half time whistle went and during the interval came down in a perfect deluge. On resuming the game the players found it difficult to obtain a foot-hold and as a consequence the game degenerated into a very feeble display of the Association Code. The Y. M. C. A. added two more goals, and ten minutes before time Parel Gymkhana had the satisfaction of scoring, the game ending as follows :—

Y. M. C. A. ..... 3 Goals
Parel Gymkhana ..... 1 Goal

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

AN ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held at their offices, Espianade Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present :—Brigadier General R. M. Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

WELLINGTON MEWS.

The Board considered a memorandum by the Chairman stating, with reference to the permission asked for by Messrs. Gosling, Chambers and Fretchley on behalf of the lessee of Wellington Mews plot on the Wodehouse Road Estate to sink a well in his compound, that it might be allowed, provided the well was covered in and the lessee undertook that the water should not be used for domestic purposes.

The Board granted the permission asked for by the lessee on the conditions stated by the Chairman.

STORAGE OF HAY ON THE FLATS.

The Board next considered the following proposition standing in the name of Mr. T. W. Cuffe :—That the Chairman be requested to furnish the Board with a copy of the existing regulations for the storage of hay on the Flats. Mr. Cuffe said his object in bringing the motion was to call the attention of the Board to the necessity of making some alteration in the present system of stacking hay. He referred to the recent fire on the Flats and said the hay had been stacked there in such a manner that not a single stack could be saved. He thought it should be arranged that only a certain number of stacks should be placed on certain space of ground and that a much wider space than at present be kept between the stacks.

Mr. Wacha suggested that mud walls should be built round each stack in order to protect it from catching fire.

The Chairman then read the report made by the Trust's Engineer with regard to they way in which hay was stacked on the Flats. In that report the Engineer stated that there had never been any rules or regulations for the storage of hay. There were no such rules with regard to the Port Trust Flats. The stacks on the Flats were arranged in groups of eight feet apart with a space of fifty feet between the groups. There were stringent regulations against smoking and boards forbidding this were erected at both ends of the lines of stacks. A sepoy was kept at each end to search all going to the stacks for matches and cigarettes, which were taken away from them and returned on leaving. At night a watchman was maintained. There were no regulations forbidding the keeping of loose hay near the stacks while the stacking was in progress. Nearly all the hay was brought loose to be stacked. There were fire-appliances and the workmen and the Trust's own men were at times practised in using them. The Municipal regulations did not, as far as the Engineer was aware, make any provision for safety from fire in such a case as this where there were no human habitations, except at a considerable distance. As regarded precautions to be taken in the future, there were certain points to be noted. The Improvement Trust charged higher rents than the Port Trust and the result of unnecessarily irksome regulations would be that the hay would in future be stacked at Sewree, instead of on the Flats. Some men brought baled hay for stacking and this was an excellent practice as there was no loose hay lying about. But if they attempted to enforce it in all cases the result would be that the hay would be taken elsewhere to be stackid. The pressure of the past year's stacking was the largest hitherto. The only measures possible to lessen the chance of fire in the future appeared to be to arrange stacks further apart and to windward of the fire service only and to employ two night watchman, one at either end to watch the longer line. While not thinking it possible to stop the bringing of loose hay they would try to induce the tenants to bring daily only as much as it could stack by nightfall. Those were now stacking on the Flats were doing this, of their own accord. the fire service required some repairs and extension, and estimates for this would be submitted shortly.

The Chairman having undertaken to consider the suggestion made by Mr. Cuffe, the latter withdrew his proposition.

The Board then adjourned.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I welcome the letter of "Education" for it endorses the views I hold on the main point, viz., the need of Catholic education in the Diocese of Damaun. He takes care to inform us of the existence of Government and Thomas Baptista, Anglo-Vernacular School in Bassein ; but this is beside the point. He has done well to point out, however, that "they were not supported by the Bishop of Damaun." I have long been aware of the existence of the above schools ;—not only of their existence but also of "Shallas" in Salsette and Bassein as well as of Jesuit colleges, convents and schools and of the Antonio da Silva School, Dadar. I do not wish to "sacrifice priests' income." What I remarked on the subject in a previous letter was, "that there are some wealthy churches in the Diocese of Damaun and that the wealth goes, in a great measure, to enrich the vicars there of ;" that part of this wealth should be set apart for educational purposes and that "a Bishop or an Archbishop is canonically authorised to proportion the income of parish priests according to their needs and requirements, and the claims of the Diocese in general." It will thus be seen that I do not want that every parish priest, whether his income is small or large, should sacrifice it, but what I advocate is that where the income is for above the needs of the vicars, the Archbishop, after enquiring carefully into the matter should allocate part of it towards a praiseworthy object. How can this be "unfair" ? The suggestion of placing English educated priests in charge of parishes is not a bad one ; although any one acquainted with these parish schools pooh-pooh the idea that thereby the want will be remedied.—I submit that as regards education amongst the Catholics which is still 100 years behind times, it would be desirable to do what has and is being done in the Archdiocese of Bombay. I am strongly of opinion that for such a Herculean task, his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun would do well to bring out from Europe or America religious orders of men and women, who have an ample experience of educational work.—Yours &c..

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

THE CONDITION IN GUJARAT.

The following Press Note issued last night gives special reports on the Gujarat District for the week ending 17th June.

Ahmedabad.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. The condition of people and cattle is good. In Daskroi, Parantij and Modasa talukas peole find employment in collecting mhowra flowers and mangoes, and the Public Works Department are not able to secure labourers in the Parantij taluka at the usual rate of two annas per day. Price of bajri varied from 20 lbs. at Gogho to 28 lbs. at Ahmedabad and of jowari from 23 lbs. at Gogho to 40 lbs. at Modasa. The numbers on relief have fallen owing to extension of field operations.

"Kaira."—Rain during week 11 cents at Borsad, 1 cent at Nadiad and 9 cents at Thasra. Irrigated jowari being harvested in parts of Matar and Nadiad talukas. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Importation of fodder continues in Nadiad and Anand talukas. Measures for the improvement of water-supply in progress in Matar, Kapadvanj and Thasra talukas. Field and other miscellaneous labour available in parts of the district. Condition of cattle and people good. Price of bajri 27 1-2 lbs. per rupee. The test work in the Mahmadabad taluka was closed during the week.

Panch Mahals.—Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Cattle in good condition ; fodder-supply sufficient. Water-supply deficient, especially in the Eastern Mahals. Condition of people good. Prices of food-grains normal and steady. Numbers on relief rising owing to holding back of rains.

Broach.—No change in the situation.—Sowing of cotton and rice in dry lands commenced in parts of the district. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Cattle in fair condition. Water-supply scanty in parts of the district and measures for its improvement in progress. Prices of food-grains stationary. Sufficient field and other miscellaneous labour available for the present.

2. In the Broach District the following suspensions and remissions have been granted :—

	Land Revenue.		Local Fund Cess.	
	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Remissions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Broach	7,66,462	2,01,664	47,899	14,316

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

The new "Holman Hunt."

SIR E. ELGAR'S METHODS.

A REAL LITERARY DRAMA.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

PROMINENT among those who designed woodcuts for the now famous edition of Tennyson's "Poems," published in 1857 by Edward Maxon, were Rossetti, Millais, and Mr. Holman Hunt. Of the three Mr. Holman Hunt alone remains with us. One of the most enchanting of the illustrations was his "The Lady of Shalott," one of those drawings in which the spirit of the poet and of the artist seem to unite to celebrate a new beauty, a new significance. From the first, it is said, Mr. Holman Hunt intended to paint a big picture on the subject. Now, after a lapse of nearly half a century, it is finished, and may be seen at Messrs. Tooth's gallery in the Haymarket. It is given to few artists to rekindle in age an inspiration which quickened them to expression in their youth. In the second and enlarged "Light of the World," exhibited last year in Bond-street, Mr. Holman Hunt not only rekindled an old inspiration, but laid a surer, deeper hold on the spiritual significances animating it. The strenuous years, the long travail of his art, wrought for him a mastery of the high idea wanting in the earlier work. In "The Lady of Shalott" he for a second time looks back, but less successfully. "Half sick of shadows," the lady stands in the small, magic chamber where day in and day out for countless days she has wrought in loneliness at her web. But at last she has looked down on Camelot, seen Lancelot go riding by, the mirror is cracked from side to side, the curse is upon her. The artist has spared himself nothing. Every light and subtle shade of the symbolical meaning has been zealously entrapped, the close and arduous labour of hand and brain have been enforced. Almost the spectator is overwhelmed by what has gone to the fashioning of this large picture, the work of twelve years or so. Yet, as compared with the hauntingly beautiful little drawing of the fifties, it lacks something of quality, of impulse, of inspiration. The theme has been pondered till the minutiæ seem to have become prominent at the expense of the spirit. Let it not be understood, however, that the large canvas is uninteresting. Even if no new beauty has been divined, if the rich accessories be not ordered to such fine purpose as in the little drawing, yet the effort is a great and a serious one.

One of the most welcome one-man shows of the season is that of water-colour drawings of Naples and its vicinity by Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen, at the Dowdeswell Galleries. By instinct, he avoids the hackneyed, dull, and essentially untrue view of things, conventional phrase. He has the ability to see for himself, the courage to find pictorial equivalents for his impressions. Maybe it is Naples with a dash of perversity thrown in, but, if so the perversity merely acts as a stimulant. With genuine pleasure, one may wander with Mr. Greiffenhagen through the narrow streets of Naples, with the big pulse of southern life in their sunlit or shadowed spaces. Dowed and withered figures of labouring age, women in sun-faded kerchiefs and gowns, youths with hardy, bronzed faces, designs where a huddle of sails, upstanding masts, or sunlit blue waters are forcefully used—it is in such that Mr. Greiffenhagen affirms the strength, the reality of his talent. Some years ago, Mr. Albert Goodwin showed in Bond-street a series of works under the general title, "In praise of all the churches." In his sixty water-colours drawings of the Cathedrals of England, from Durham in the North to Rochester and Canterbury, from Norwich and Ely to Exeter, he remains a dreamer. His vision is of these great and stately piles rising, pale, often lace-like in their intricacy as airy fabrics of a poet's dream perhaps beyond a screen of leafage or a framework of tall trees reminiscent of Turner. The spires—"fingers of God pointing heavenward"—the towers, the dignified naves, seem hardly to have earthly foundations ; many are as though securely set midway between earth and heaven. On the other hand, they are neither flimsy nor vague. Some of the best and most imaginative of the drawings have introduced into the foreground beautiful intricacies of masts and rigging. Mr. Goodwin's danger is in conventionalising what was first a genuinely romantic vision of things. He must not discover his connection with actuality.

It is said that the New English Art Club is making its natural way into the large collections out of London, which are traditionally a mere dumping-ground for the waste products of official art. Liverpool has shown its enterprise here, as in many matters. The "Portrait of a Young Man" by Mr. W. Rothenstein has just been bought for the Walker Art Gallery by private subscription. The list of subscribers is large and representative, including the Lord Mayor and other notables, and the energy of a city councillor (Mr. Dowdall) has enabled the purchase money to be raised. Manchester will sympathise with the excellent precedent thus set. The subject of the portrait, a discerning yet quiet presentment of a somewhat disquieting face, and, perhaps the strongest and most impressive that Mr. Rothenstein has yet painted, is Mr. Augustus John, whose former connection with Liverpool as a teacher of painting adds a personal interest to the portrait. I believe that Liverpool's is the only English gallery that has yet got a painting by Mr. Rotheestein. Yet of our first-rate artists he is one of the simplest, most serious and most popular.

The advance of the plans for erecting a bust to Sir William Harcourt in the precincts of the House of Commons is bringing up again some questions that have been asked before. Why, for instance, has there never been any project for adding the statues of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury to the company of Queen Victoria's Prime Ministers in Parliament Square ? They are not, it may be very successful as statues. Lord Beaconsfield gathers his Garter robes about him, and has thereby some dignity ; but the others, in mere coats and trousers, look as if their bent heads were looking down at the pavement in a vain desire to be there, where their coats and trousers would be less conspicuous and have less expected of them. Still, as they have been put upon pedestals, the tale of Victorian Prime Ministers might be made complete. And if it comes to that, might we not have a statue of Queen Victoria herself here in the midst of her Ministers, in face of the great Palace that was built in her reign ? While one is speaking of London statues it might be remarked that the Guards' Monument in Waterloo Place has been cleaned and to some extent polished. The figures have just now a strange black, shiny aspect, which almost looks as if some new device were being tried for preserving the appearance of our statues.

It is very pleasurable to observe that Cesar Franck grows in popularity, so far as his musical work is concerned, in England, which, despite all criticism, has really befriended the great artists of the world much more than any Western country. Nearly all art in the way of music comes from other countries. That is, in a certain sense, the artistic humility of England. When one thinks, after all, how much our country has given to art, and how little we have made of it, the disproportion between the two facts is quite abnormal. Take for example the case of Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch. He has done his best to teach English musicians and the eclectic portion of musical art in England what we did in the old days during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and James the First. Whether or not London is ripe for such a scheme as that which Mr. Dolmetsch intends to make us acquainted with, and whether it will be altogether triumphant, it is impossible for man to prophesy. There is probably no musician of our present day, who is so easily impressed by the sights, the sounds, and the scenes of every country to which he makes a visit as Sir Edward Elgar. For example, he comes to London when emotion is running in full tides towards the praise of Royalty ; he visits Italy in its dearest springtide when the bald and brown earth begins to show signs of green, when the olives begin to show their flower, and, when the Mediterranean seems to purr like a white cat. It is now his venture to cross the seas to conquer the Atlantic,

and to visit America, with the companionship of Lady Elgar. A contemporary writer has given expression to his idea that we shall possibly have, as a result, some impressions of strenuous America expressed in terms of music. This, of course, is a question which one may answer by way of prophecy and it is equally a question about which one may go very wrong indeed. Elgar is a most versatile musician, and he sometimes amazes one by the remoteness and the interior spirit of his music, while at other times he is equally surprising, as in the popular selection from "Pomp and Circumstance," by his surrender to the ordinary musical idea of the ordinary musical public. It will, therefore, be most interesting to hear the result, couched in his own artistic terms, of a visit to the most complex country that the world has ever known or seen, complex by reason of the great access given to it of easy journeys, yet in another aspect not more complex than Greece or Rome which utilize their forces, and it may be said scarcely the forces of Nature, to create their empire.

Nearly an hour after the final fall of the curtain on "Becket" at Drury Lane a company numbering a couple of hundred persons were assembled on the stage round a small oblong table, upon which reposed a silver loving-cup and an illuminated address, gifts to Sir Henry Irving from the members of the National Association of Theatrical Employes, and at the back of the table stood the President of the Association, and by his side Sir Henry, now in evening dress. And in the course of his speech of thanks, the recipient said. This, ladies and gentlemen, is just a little family gathering, which we are holding now that the audience have gone home—and even as he spoke a loud roar from the other side of the curtain showed that the audience, or a large section of it, had done nothing of the kind, but were still there uproarious and enthusiastic! As a matter of fact, the crowd in the pit had scaled the barricade that separated them from the stalls, and surged forward to be nearer the stage, and so make their shouting better heard; and in all other parts of the house men and women were standing, clapping and cheering. The iron curtain, accordingly had to be rung up once more, and there was the audience that has gone home waving hats and handkerchiefs, and in spite of the hour and of all the excitement of the night, evidently as fresh as paint. And as it was obviously impossible to conduct even a "family gathering" on the stage with a shouting multitude on the other side of the curtain, the remainder of the proceedings were participated in by the faithful pittites and others; with the result that before the curtain fell again Sir Henry had once more to address the crowd in front, ending a touching little speech with a "God bless you all!" which was echoed back to him by many voices. Of the crowd that thus displayed such enthusiasm the majority were evidently too young to have known the old Lyceum days. There were scores of men and women in their early twenties and many still in their teens. Yet there they were, behaving precisely as some who have now crossed the equator of life behaved in the eighties on first and last nights at Wellington-street. Nothing, indeed has been more astonishing in the season now concluded than the evidence it gave, night after night of the fact that, late in his career and on the very eve of his retirement, Sir Henry Irving has completely captivated another generation of young and ardent play goers. There could be no better proof of his genious than that

By far the mostinteresting event in the production of the week is that of M. Alfred Capus' "Notre Jeunesse" at the Shaftes bury. M. Capus is too much of a dramatist to write the crude tendency plays which delight the hearts of Brieux and our own Bernard Shaw; nor does he wilfully mystify his audiences by the obscure symbolism of an Ibsen. Yet, as in the work of all great dramatists you are conscious of a personal sympathy with certain ideas expressed by his characters; the play has a point of view. Only that point of view is expressed naturally, in the terms you expect from the author's characters. They do not think aloud, which is Mr. Shaw's easy way of solving the difficulty of drama. You must gather what you can from their conversation as you would in life. And you are quite at liberty to come to the same wrong conclusions. But M. Capus is too much of an artist now to file down his dialogue to the last refinnement of meaning. It suggests more than it expresses; a few sentences are the index to a world of character.

The characters never address the gallery; they do not think it necessary to indulge in that rhetoric which so mars the ordinary English plays; there is no eloquence for the sake of eloquence, but the medium of expression is just heightened to the point which will make it tell in the theatre, and yet is always in accordance with character. And that, is literary drama. Above all, there is heart in the play. It is not a piece of arid analysis, the outcome of quick wits and an intuition indifferent to emotion, but it has a breadth of view and a depth of sympathy without which no one has the right to present life in fiction or in drama, or even to criticise them. In this particular play, as in all of M. Capus' conventional morality is held up to biting scorn, the more corrosive because the subject is not exaggerated. Against this conventionality M. Capus pits the reality of human feeling. In "Notre Jeunesse" he has invented a rather difficult problem. If a man in middle age, married and respectable, suddenly discovers that the woman to whom he was morally married years of ago had borne him a daughter, now seventeen years of age, what ought he to do? Lucien Briant, his father, an old man, who repels everyone but his son by his inhuman irony, and a tepidly philosophic friend of theirs, decide to pension her off on condition that she drags out her life in an obscure village. They think only of their name and nothing of the girl. Another character, Laure de Roine, a middle-aged widow, who has learnt kindly toleration from suffering, does her best to obtain a situation for the girl, Lucienne, as companion to a rich Argentine widow. The girl herself is too proud to be beholden to her father and his family, and will gain her own living.

Helene Briant Lucienne's wife, one of the best characters in the play, takes a more human view of the problem. She has suffered a monotonous existence in the provinces with her husband and her father-in-law, who with his pompous and heartless irony has made life insupportable. She has no children, and her brief experience of a fashionable watering-place has resulted in the annoyance of her name being coupled with a Parisian Don Juan's. She is brimful of arrested youth, of natural good impulses, and warm human sympathy. When she sees Lucienne she makes up her mind to adopt her. "La nature cree parfois entre des etres une famille mysterieuse dont les liens son—aussi puissants as" those of blood, she explains to the girl. Briant having seen a portrait of himself when a young man, which is in possession of his daughter, recognises the gulf that separates him from his past, and, with a return of his youthful and better impulses, take his daughter to his arms. But, conventional to the last, he cannot understand why his wife should care to adopt his daughter by another woman. Her answer was simple: "Si je ne l'aimais pas, me serais-je attachee a cette enfant qui est la tienne?" The situation thus badly stated may seem as impossible to you as to Briant and his father, but the charactor of Helene is so drawn that, though you understand their objections, you feel that Helene is right, that her impulse comes from deep human sympathy, and a desire to have an object to expend it on. One imagines that this play, so naturally written, so firm in its character-drawing, would make even English actors and actresses remember the fourth wall of the stage. M. Capus has been equally succesful at the St. James theatre where his play "L'Adversaire" translated by Mr. Henty Melvill is likely to have a long run.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

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PRINCESS MARGARET'S TROUSSEAU.

PRIVATE VIEW OF THE DRESSES.

PRINCESS MAGARET of Connaught's wedding-dress is made perfectly simple so as to show to the best advantage the magnificent Carrickmacross lace which was presented to her by Lady Dudley and other ladies in Ireland. The skirt is of white satin veiled in the lace, which is slightly gathered in at the waist, whilst the long train is of rich white satin writes a correspondent of the "Westminster." The bodice is very lightly draped with the lace, and round the "decolletage" is wreathed a long spray of orange-blossoms. The short sleeves are of satin finished with frills of the lace. On the Princess's dark hair will rest a veil of the same lace, so arranged as to make a frame for the face, and it will fall on the shoulders and right down to the end of the train. Her Royal Highness has also been presented with a fan and handkerchief of Carrickmacross lace to match the dress.

The Princess's bridesmaids, including the tiny Princess Mary, will wear pale blue satin dresses made with plain skirts and full bodices arranged with fichus of Point de Venise. The elbow-sleeves are turned back with the same lace. A knot of marguerites will be fastened in the fichus, and the wreaths will be of the same flowers.

The going-away dress is of white taffeta. On the skirt is trailed a beautiful floral design in raised silk applique work. The bodice is draped with a particularly pretty fichu of soft silk net and lace tucked into a wide waistband of the silk edged with silver. There is also a pretty embroidered collar of very finest muslin turned down over the fichu; and across that again is the little lace vest and stand-up transparent collar. The elbow-sleeves have turned-back cuffs of the embroidered taffeta and soft ruffles of lace. The cloak of fine white cloth is lined with brocade, and it is embroidered in the collar and shoulder-pieces with silk. The sleeves are, of course, very full, but they are finished with a deep frill of the material and another of the lace, and there is a touch of blue also introduced. The Princess will go away in a hat of fine white silk straw trimmed with a dainty little silk ruching and a long blue feather. A bunch of pink rosebuds also peeps out from the ruching in front.

The Court train and dress to be worn at Stockholm is magnificent. The train is of mauve silk, shot with threads of silver, and worked at the edges with wide bands of gold embroidery. This is worn with a dress of white silk, also shot with silver, and it has a strip of silver embroidery introduced down the front of the skirt. The bodice is swathed to the figure and is trimmed with a band of embroidery down the front, whilst it is softened at the "decolletage" with lace and net. The sleeves are, of course, quite small; they are puffed, and then finished with lace. The whole dress is beautiful, and will suit her Royal Highness's tall slender figure to perfection.

A charming pink satin tea-gown is another delightful item in the trousseau. It is arranged with sleeves and on the bodice are inch-wide tucks, and it is caught in at the waist with a high pointed belt. The skirt is embroidered all down one side with narrow ruched 'bebe' ribbon. A fichu of net and of Valenciennes and a vest to match finish the bodice, whilst the sleeves are turned back with cuffs of the net and Valenciennes. Another tea-gown is of the newest and really one of the most beautiful shades of blue chiffon edged with ruchings and embroidered down each side and on the sleeves with gold. This opens over a charming under-dress of white lace over taffeta caught in by a folded band of blue chiffon, the whole dress being one of the most picturesque and graceful in the trousseau.

Amongst the other evening dresses is one of black lace embroidered on the skirt with jet paillettes and finished with a band of black velvet veiling and black soft satin. The bodice is very charmingly made with narrow bands of velvet alternating with white lace put on rather full, the whole trimming coming to a point in front. There is only a tiny chemisette of white net, and sleeves of black net edged with narrow white lace; a pointed band of the satin finishes the dress.

A white taffeta with smart little bows of apple-green velvet on the bodice, a tiny posy of rosebuds between the bows, and a fichu of lace that make a very pretty bodice is another very attractive dress. The skirt is quite plain save for the band of velvet matching the bows which edge it.

For the morning, amongst other dresses is a dark purple cloth turned back with a collar of velvet to match and opening over a waistcoat of buff-coloured and very fine cloth. The waistcoat is embroidered with a dainty design of flowers in very fine silk of blue and gold. There is no trimming at all on the skirt.

There are many other dresses and many cloaks, and a large number of very dainty blouses. Of the latter a very pretty one is of white silk tucked and having an insertion of blue lace introduced down the front, on the shoulders, and again on the wide cuffs. The sleeves are of the bishop shape and quite plain. Another blouse is of pale blue relieved by a little lace. And there are many more entirely of white. Of the hats, which are all rather large and very pretty, there is one with a round brim of white straw and a crown of white roses. A few green leaves and pink feathers fastened smartly at one side complete the trimming. There is also a charmingly picturesque black hat trimmed with a ruching of velvet and one long feather. Another is of blue straw in a soft pastille shade trimmed with one mauve flower and a sweeping blue feather. Then there is one in a nice turquoise blue straw of rather a fantastic shape and trimmed with one mauve rose at the back and a smart blue bow.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Increased general rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and nearly general rain in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the United Provinces. Local rain has occurred in the West Himalayas, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, and on the West Coast. Akyab reports 12 inches of rain, Tavoy 5 inches, Darjeeling 4 inches, Moulmein 3 1/2 inches Diamond Island 3 inches, Cherrapoonjee 2 1/2 inches, Rangoon and Darbhanga 2 inches, Chittagong, Hazaribagh, Pendra, Benares and Ahmedabad 1 1/2 inches, and Lucknow, Pachmari and Surat 1 inch. Temperature has fallen in the area of recent excess in the United Provinces and East of Central India. General heavy rain will probably continue on the Burma Coast. General rain is likely in Assam and Bengal. Rain may increase on the West Coast, decrease in Gujarat and fall locally in the United and Central Provinces and West of the Sub-Himalayas.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Kaffir, Captain H. G. Roberts, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from London via Seychelles, reports having experienced fresh monsoon from Seychelles to Equator, thence strong wind increasing to full at times headsqualls and heavy rain to port.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	15 94	15 92	16 39	12 04
Tuesday 4th July	0 97	1 55	1 23	0 79
Total	16 92	17 70	17 33	12 83
Total fall to 4th July '01	14 66	21 02	26 13	18 81
Total fall to 4th July '03	26 10	25 26	25 13	29 16

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	3rd July	4th July.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	Inch.	Cents.
	0	99

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over the whole country the fall having been brisk in Berar, Rajputana and at Deesa, Agra, Delhi, Jacobabad, Lahore, Neemuch, Surat, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Masulipatam. The barometer is from '05" to '15" below normal all over the country to the north of Latitude 24°.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat, Lower Sind, Central India, over the Deccan and at Saugor, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay and Masulipatam.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 14° in excess of normal at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipam, Bangalore, Jaipur Jacobabad, Sirsa, Jhansi Cawnpore, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi and 6° to 7° in defect at Ahmednagar and Surat; minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Cochin, Mangalore, Sirsa, Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 60° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain—Twenty five stations report rain to-day, the heaviest falls recorded being between one and two inches at Bombay, Surat and Ahmedabad.

Weather.—Showers are likely on the West Coast and local rain in Gujarat, over the Deccan and in Berar and the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The Sultan of Turkey is to have a bodyguard of dogs. He has lost faith in men and women, who conspire against him. A pack of man-tracking dogs has been ordered from Major Richardson, the famous breeder, Pandrido, Forfarshire, for service at the Royal Palace at Constantinople; and when occasion requires to track criminals. The animals are said to be not bloodhounds, but a breed which is able to hunt without a trail.

Madame Patti who took elaborate precautions against burglars at Craig-y-Nos, T.A.T. tells of a guest there who was spending a sleepless night and rose before dawn to open his bedroom window. Directly he did so, there was a violent ringing of bells in the different parts of the castle. The visitor made his way downstairs, only to find himself in imminent danger of being lacerated by a whole troop of snapping and snarling dogs. It turned out that he had unwittingly set the diva's patent burglar-traps going, the dogs being released from their chains by an electric connection with the windw.

A photographic police trap is likely to be heard of in the near future, for a Wolverhampton firm has invented an instrument which when placed in position, requires only a button to be pressed, and at once a photographic reproduction is made of any passing motorcar, with the time and the date. By the use of an instrument of this kind at the beginning and end of a police trap the results should prove absolutely accurate, so long as the watches used in the apparatus are synchronised and the distance is properly measured.

The man from whom Mr. Wood, got the idea for the figure of the redoubtable Captain Kettle was a publican in the neighbourhood of Hampstead. This person had many things in common with the fire-eating little captain, for, although only a small man himself, he had the reputation of having on several occasions personally ejected from his premises burly navvies who had made insulting remarks as to the quality of his beer.—From "Recollections of an Artist's Model" in "T.A.T."

At Les Charmettes, the house at Chambery in which Rousseau lived with Madame de Werens, there is a visitor's book which contains, among other entries, the following;—Pierre Milliere of Saint-Jean-des-Iosne, formerly of pharmaceutical chemist and an ironmonger at Lyon, a naturalist, a painter, and a poet, secretary of the Linnean Society, corresponding member of the Society of British Artificial Manures, born July 28, 1802 passed Les Charmette in the course of on insect-hunting expedition, and experienced adorable emotions. The "Academy" states that this gem bears date September 5, 1859.

A contributor to "Notes and Queries" vouches for the authenticity of the remark he says never before put into print, made by Dr. Johnson on taking a pinch of snuff:—"Permit me to limedge the summits of my digits in your box of pulverised odoriferous sweets, for the purpose of producing a pleasing titillation of the olfactory nerves."

There is consolation and hope for those histrionic aspirants who have hitherto experienced and unconquerable feeling of stage fright when facing an audience. A physician who has devoted himself to a consideration of the question of stage fright (says "Health"), advises those who suffer from it to combat the nervous asthenia which paralyses their faculties and causes them to lose their self-possession altogother, by taking ten drops of tincture of gelsemium three times to day. Another specialist prescribes wine of opium to be taken by actors and singers before going on the stage. From five to six drops, he says, will give to the most timid actress the self-possession of the most spirited old player.

The Priest-in-Charge at Bredon's Norton, Tewkesbury, writes to the "Chronicle" to say that he has used gramophone in his church frequently on Sunday evenings after service. "I can truly say the sacred pieces thus reproduced have given my congregation (some of whom highly cultured) immense pleasure."

There are not many persons who could be induced to believe that harmony can be found in a blacksmith's forge, yet music can be found there, according to a story told by Sir Frederick Bridge at the City of London School last week. Sir Frederick said that J. Davey, the composer of "The Bay of Biscay," lived near a smithy. The blacksmith missed a number of horseshoes, and found them suspended by string from the ceiling of Davedy's room. The composer had managed to make a complete octave of tones given out by the iron horseshoes.

The restaurant walk will be found worth the attention of the philosopher. The lady, admirably gowned who is accustomed to face the dining public has learnt to promonade the long hall with a self-possession only equalled by a model at Paquin's or Lucile's. The country girl beside her moves as stiffly and self consciously under the glow of the lights as a thorough bred on its first introduction to the wide spaces of New market Heath. Observe Observe too (writs Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson in the Express"), the ease of the young man about town as compared to his country cousin, who pulls at his waistcoat or his cuffs or his moustache under the firm impression that the whole company are regarding him with amused interest.

There are one or two interesting facts connected with the entourage of King Alfonso. The Duke of Alba, who has received from his Jacobean ancestors the title of Fitz James Duke of Berwick possesses by right of lineage a seat in the Spanish Senate; he prefers, however to sit in the Lower House, to which he is elected by a constituency. Both the Duke of Sotomayor, Lord High Steward, and the Duke of Santo Mauro, Gentleman of the Chamber, have officiated as Mayors of Madrid.

From the "Times" of June 10, 1805:—The interesting Madame Jerome Buonaparte was yesterday in Kensington Gardens, accompanied by her brother and a party of friends; and those by whom she was recognized, were highly gratified by contemplating the innocent simplicity of her countenance, and sympathising in the infamous treatment she has experienced. It is understood that she is to be present this evening at the Grand Oriental Gala given at Vauxhall; and no event, we may venture to prognosticate, would prove a greater source of attraction.

A correspondent recalls the following incident in connection with the retirement of Mr. Gully:—In the year 1879 a south country firm of solicitors had occasion to employ as their agent in litigation in the Liverpool Court Passage, probably the largest legal firm in the city named. In a letter from the latter to their southern clients, well remember the following passage:—As to Counsel, the two principally practising in the Passage Court are Mr. Charles Russell and Mr. Gully; but of the two we ourselves prefer Mr. Gully; Mr. Charles Russell became the famous Lord Russell of Killowen.

From the shoal of poetical tributes to Dickens which appeared after his death the Dickentian reprints some verses, from which we extract the concluding lines

Here lay him down; the dust where he reposes
Is glorious dust of the illustrious dead;
And where he lies shall blossom God's rare roses
When sounds the summons dread!

Calm be his sleep—despite warm tears above him
Who loved the weak, and never feared the strong,
Whose page was pure, who made all good hearts love him,
Who felt for others' wrong.

Yet though he sleeps lamented of a nation,
The good he did for us shall ne'er decay;
They live—the beings of his fine creation—
To make us glad for aye!

The verses appeared in 'Fun' for June 25, 1870. Probably they were written by Tom Hood the Younger.

J. J. G. also gives an example of a curiously addressed envelope. It was from a customer many years ago who had forgotton or did know the name or number of the firm addressed in Oldham. The address ran—

The Tool Shop.
15 doors from the Hen and Chickens.

This public-house has passed away, adds J. J. G.; evidently he had felt comfortable under the wing of the old Hen. They used to sell tenpenny and twentypenny ale. Apparently, too, we may add, this gentleman had been very thirsty on his way to the Hen and Chickens on some occasion, since he had counted the doors on the way.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

It is worth noting that save Stow, the chief collectors of our national chronicles were men in orders. The good Bishop Percy has had his Reliques reprinted in forty or fifty different forms, and the fact that nobody quibbles about the attribution is proof demonstrative of the way in which he has stamped his personality upon a collection of other men's work. The same may be said of Richard Hakluyt, and the name of a learned and painstaking person is now inseparably associated with those of Drake, and raleigh, and Frobisher, and Sir Richard Grenville, and that host of adventurers and master-mariners and merchants whom he has rescued from oblivion.

The third cleric we have in mind is the good Raphael Holinshed whose Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland were so rich a quarry for Spenser and Shakespeare. "Master Holinshed," said the Poet's Poet, "hath much furthered and advantaged me"; and we all know, without any author's acknowledgment, how much Shakspeare owed to him for the groundwork of Macbeth and King Lear." He ranks, therefore, as the foster-father of the greatest of Our English history plays, just as Montaigne was Shakespeare's master in philosophy, and Plutarch his storehouse for the history of Greece and Rome. Of Holinshed personally we know little or nothing, save that Anthony a Wood believed him to have been educated at Cambridge and to be minister of God's word. The sixteenth century han, passed its meridian when he came to London, and found an enterprising publisher in Reginald Wolfe, to whom he expressed himself as singularly beholden, which virtue of gratitude on the one hand is as rare now in the matter of publishing as munificence is upon the other.

But Holinshed was indebted also for substantial help to those scholars and good friends of his, Richard Stanihurst, William Harrison, and Father Edmund Campion; without whose aid it is unlikely that his work would ever have emerged from the slow processes of the press of those days in so reasonable a time. The two first folio volumes appeared in 1578, and English history reached at last a dignity that set it on the same plane as the annals of Herodotus and Tacitus. The good Raphael had to cancel certain Irish passages that found no favour with Queen Bess, but the work reached success and popularity at a single bound. Added to Holinshed's own stately narrative, in the true Tudor style there was another vivid element supplied by Harrison in his survey of English society and English manners, written with the eyesight of a keen observer and the pen of a sterling patriot. "It was not sayde of olde tyme," he said without great reason that all countries have neede of Britaine, and Britaine itself of none"; and the only real fault he found with his countrymen lay in the fickleness of the fashions dictated to them by scheming tradesman or imported by every other nation under the sun. "The phantasticall folly of our nation," "he said is such that no forme of apparel liketh us longer than the first garment is in the wearing if it continue so long and be not layde aside to receyve some other trinket newly devised by the fickle-headed taylours."

The tribe of tailors must have failed to subscribe to the Chronicles for this tirade went over their heads, and to-day, as any critic of the day may note, there is as much fickleness as ever in the artificer who may be defined as less than a man and rather more than a decimal fraction. If the craft, however, is disposed to show its submission under Master Harrison's reproof and banish that melancholy which Elia declared to be its characteristic, it may do as the rest of men should do, and note the reprint of Holinshed which Messrs. Jack announce. Fifteen volumes in buckram gilt is an appetising prospect, even at a guinea the volume, and we wish for the credit of the nation that it were not a limited edition. The cancelled passages are to be replaced, and the text derived from the first edition, the one that Shakespeare used. It promises to be one of the worthiest reprints of our time. The first volumes appear in the autumn.

Bushido, that mysterious and powerful code which has raised modern Japan out of the ashes and relics of feudal chivalry, is the theme of a volume promised by Messrs. Putnam's Sons. The author is the learned Dr. Inazo Nitobe, and he has put so much revision and addition into his book that it may practically count as a new work. The title is Bushido: the Soul of Japan, and the treatise was orginally printed in Tokio, where it has gone through no less than ten editions. The present volume has been brought into print in an extended text to meet the requirement on the part of English-speaking readers on both sides of the Atlantic, for an attractively-printed volume suitable for permanent preservation in the library. An introduction is contributed by Professor William Elliot Griffis, who during his long sojourn in Japan came into close personal relations with the author.

The era is one for talking youngsters seriously. Child medicine has long been a special field with the doctors; infantile psychology has occupied the attention of philosophers like Professor Sully; and Mr. Kipling and many other service enthusiasts are in favour of giving our school life more and more of a military flavour. They advocate, in fact, teaching the young idea how to shoot in something more than the metaphoric and vegetable sense. But it appears that children are to have a Gospel for themselves, as well as a curriculum of science and war. Mr. Thomas Stephens has just edited for Messrs. Williams and Norgate a volume of essays by well-known theologians and others under the title, "The Child and Religion." Dr. Ladd, of Yale Canon Henson, Dr. R. F. Horton, Dr. Tennant (the Hulsean professor), the Rabbi Green, and Dr. Agar Beet are among the divines who touch off certain aspects of the question such heredity, environment, and religious training in a the different denominations.

Another book that bears youngsters in mind is promised next week by Messrs. Gay and Bird, but it is a modest affair of a very different turn. Mr. W. Poynter Adams, a well-known member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, has made it a summer hobby for many years to teach the average sand-imp at the seaside to concentrate his energies into a more entertaining and effective channel than usual. He has written "Castles in Sand" as a guide to what may be done by the shrewd manipulation of an ordinary spade and bucket, and his photographs of these toy edifices and their outworks are a revelation in modelling and ingenuity. It would add a new attraction to the churned-up wastes of Margate beach to see its little bare-legged population expert in this innocent and instructive art.

Other books in the press with the same firm are a volume of opinions, pro and con, by well-known people and organs of authority on the vexed question of authorship as between Bacon and Shakespeare compiled by Mr. Edwin Reed; Jewel's Story Book, an exposition of Christian Science, by Clara Louise Burnham; and Jiu Jitsu, the Japanese Method of Attack and Self-Defence, by Captain Harry H. Skinner. The book contains 65 illustration from poses by a Japanese artist.

The name of the late Lord Acton is one to conjure with to-day in any assembly of those who value books as mirrors of the human mind. When Mr. Gladstone was asked to contribute his ideas of book-perfection to a certain famous controversy, he expressed regret that the time at his disposal came short of his interest in the subject. But he added as a matter within his personal knowledge, that one person of vast reading, Lord Acton, had framed a list which must derive much value from the singular breadth of the author's knowledge of books. When Lord Acton was asked to make this list public, he declined, for the time being—an answer to be expected from a man who was so quick to learn and so slow to move. There exists we believe, three copies of the list, and one is in the possession of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. Another was given by the author to Mrs. Drew, and this appears next Saturday with a mass of cognate material, in the July number of the "Pall Mall Magazine."

It is interesting and satisfactory to have learnt authoritatively from Sir Charles Dilke himself the exact truth about the relations of Lady Dilke and Mark Pattison to the Dorothea and Casaubon of George Eliot's Middlemarch. Naturally, as Sir Charles Dilke says, Emilia Strong was no more Dorothea Brooke than Pattison was Casaubon. Nevertheless George Eliot drew her materials for the character of Dorothea incontestibly from this lady. The religious side of Dorothea Brooke, says Sir Charles, was taken by George Eliot from the letters of Mrs. Pattison, as she had become before the correspondence; it is impossible to compare the prelude and several passages in the first book of Middlemarch with passages still existing in the diaries and manuscripts of Miss Strong penned before 1852, and not to see whence came George Eliot's knowledge of the religious ideal of Dorothea Brooke. It was of Emilia Strong that George Eliot was thinking when she wrote "Dorothea knew many passages of Pascal's Pensees and of Jeremy Taylor by heart," and of her, too, as she was at the schools in 1839 praying as "fervidly as if she thought herself living in the time of the Apostles," "with strange whims of fasting like a Papist and of sitting up at night to read old theological books." This is Sir Charles Dilke's testimony and it is conclusive.

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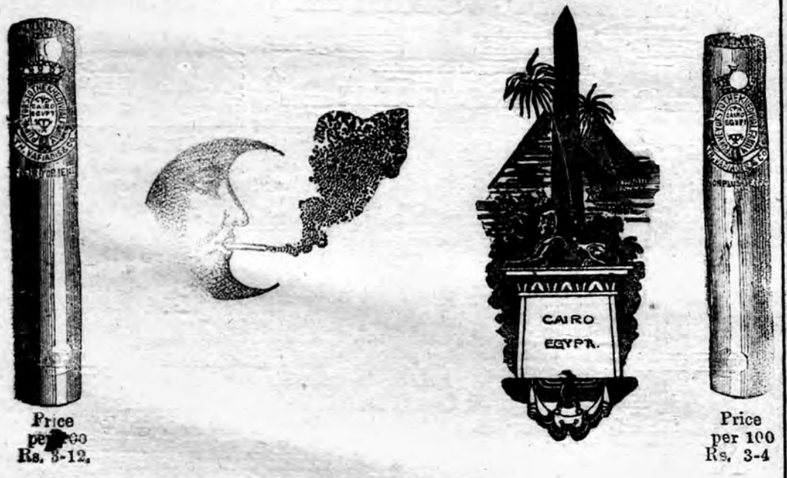
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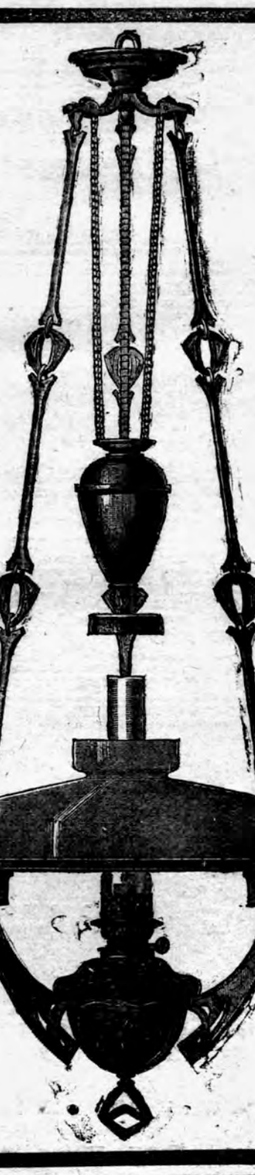
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